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# Korean Affairs Report

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11 July 1984

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

Japan TU

SK211042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The Santama District Council of Trade Unions in Tokyo, Japan, sent a letter on May 11 to Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, in demand of cooperation in the realisation of tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Korea should be reunified peacefully on all accounts, the letter said, and went on:

The reunification of Korea is an affair of the Korean people themselves and a task to be carried out by them.

If the Japanese Government wants the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it must stop meddling in the domestic affairs of Korea.

It is just and a new initiative worthy of high evaluation that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea on January 10, 1984.

The Japanese Government should actively cooperate in the realisation of the tripartite talks for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

World Public

SK271041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The DPRK proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question has enlisted active support of the world's progressive people for its feasibility and justness.

As soon as the proposal was published solidarity letters and messages came from socialist countries and from the heads of state and leaders of political parties and governments of many peaceloving countries, prominent figures of the political, public and press circles, social organizations, organization

for friendship with the DPRK and from many international organizations. And they published statements, talks, resolutions, appeals, articles, etc., every day, expressing full support to this new proposal.

The progressive publications and figures of various circles of the world are lifting up louder voices urging the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the most reasonable and realistic proposal for tripartite talks, saying there is neither reason nor pretext for them to refuse to accept it.

The Bulgarian paper TRUD in a commentary supporting the proposal, stressed that in proposing "bilateral talks," refusing to accept the DPRK's just proposal, the South Korean authorities seek the aim of perpetuating the United States' occupation of South Korea, and it is as clear as noonday that it is an unrealistic one.

The Pakistani paper AMAN stressed that the Korean question can be fully solved en bloc only with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities, because the United States is the real ruler which occupies South Korea and holds the prerogative of military command there, and the South Korean authorities are another party responsible for the present tension in Korea.

A joint statement published by 37 British parliamentarians from various political parties said:

The U.S. Government itself had proposed tripartite talks long ago.

Accordingly, there is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the United States to evade the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks which may open a new, peaceful phase.

The Maltese committee for supporting Korea's reunification in a statement supporting the tripartite talks said:

We consider that to hold tripartite talks as proposed by the DPRK is a most reasonable way of promoting a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must respond to this just proposal with sincerity.

#### Foreign Media

SK301140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Support to the cause of national reunification of the Korean people is voiced in many countries on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people.

The GDR paper BERLINER ZEITUNG June 26 said that its country hailed the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

The Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA June 26 stressed. Though Korea is divided into quite different two worlds by a military demarcation line, there can be only one Korea.

The Egyptian people's radio on June 24 stressed that the reunification of the country is the supreme national task of the Korean people and the unanimous desire of the peaceloving people of the world.

The radio pointed to the validity of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Malagasy radio on June 25 reported that the Malagasy Government and people were standing firmly on the side of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We demand that the U.S. Administration withdraw its troops and means of war from South Korea, and refrain from acts obstructive to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, declared the radio.

#### Groups Abroad

SK301050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Voices supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and hoping for success in the work for its realisation are coming from many countries.

The parliamentary group of the left party-communists of Sweden in its statement dated June 8 said that it supported the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and hoped for the success in the work for its realisation.

The National Union of Students of France said in its statement dated May 9 that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks reflected the will and desire not only of the entire Korean people but also of the world people. It hoped for an early convocation of this talk.

The Dominican paper EL NACIONAL DE AORA April 28 noted that the United States and the South Korean puppets were leading the situation to the brink of war and did not want a negotiation for the reunification proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We must not allow the U.S. Administration to persist in its dangerous aggressive moves against the DPRK any longer, the paper said.

Noting that if a nuclear war broke out in Korea it would spell a big scourge to the whole mankind, the paper stressed: The world people should further strengthen militant solidarity with the Korean people.



#### Malagasy, Upper Volta Leaders

SK011118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in his speech at a luncheon he arranged on June 27 in honour of Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta on a visit to his country, clarified once again his full and invariable support to the line of President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Thomas Sankara stressed in his speech:

It is natural for us to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The struggle of the Malagasy and Upper Voltese peoples is linked with the struggle of the Korean people.

The joint communique of Madagascar and Upper Volta published on June 28 said on the question of Korean reunification:

The two heads of state estimated the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and analysed the obstacles lying in the way of its realization.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their stand of warmly hailing the new proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song, head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### Nordic Group

SK021053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--A statement on Korea was adopted on May 26 at a meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People in Norway.

Expressing strong support for the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, the statement says:

We recommend the USA and South Korean authorities to consider the proposal on tripartite talks seriously, as a well-founded and realistic measure for the peace in Korea and which promotes the exertion of sovereignty of the Korean nation in its own territory.

We demand that the United States makes an end to war exercises directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the scheduled use of nuclear arms, as well as an immediate retreat of U.S. troops from South Korea including the nuclear war bases there.

The meeting condemns the revival of Japanese militarism and its attempts of overseas expansion, including its participation in a three-sided military alliance between the USA, Japan and South Korea--this military bloc could only have expansive goals and thus threaten the peace in Asia.

The meeting strongly condemns the South Korean authorities who still cause national division, and especially we demand an end of fascist suppression of the population with support of the U.S. Administration.

We express our firm solidarity with South Korean youth, students and broad circles of the population there in their struggle for independence, democratization of South Korean society, and for the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/152



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### U.S., S. KOREA STEPPING UP 'PREPARATIONS OF WAR'

SK221023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Preparations for a war against North Korea are being stepped up frenziedly in South Korea under the aggressive strategy of Reagan's trigger-happy clique.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have since the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises frequently staged war exercises in a simulated ground, sea and air attack on the northern half of Korea, including the large-scale war rehearsal dubbed "Myolong 84" involving U.S. imperialist aggression forces, puppet troops, puppet police, "homeland defence reserve forces" and "civilian defence corps" and others, more than 3.5 million all told in Seoul, Kyonggi Province and South Korean Kangwon Province near the military demarcation line.

They are getting frantic as never before in arms buildup and introduction of new military equipment under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion". This is part of the criminal preparations to unleash a war against North Korea.

The U.S. imperialists in April equipped their forces in South Korea with "M 60 A3" latest-type tanks and have been deploying "Stinger" missiles at U.S. Airforce bases.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST May 10, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea began to be equipped with latest-type long-range howitzers and the air force there has 72 "F 16" planes, 24 "A 10" planes, "AH 1 Cobra" helicopters and 100 "Black Hawk" helicopters.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists plan to reorganize a light infantry division of over 19,000 men in South Korea and equip their aggression forces in South Korea with some 180 kinds of new weapons and equipment including improved "TOW" missiles in the near future.

Under the slogan of "military buildup", they are desperately working to arm the South Korean puppet army with new-type weapons. This is proved by the

fact that they allot to the South Korean puppets more than a half of the military sales loans to the Far East and the Pacific.

Due to these criminal moves reminiscent of the eve of June 25, 1950, a dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/152

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RPR ORGAN NOTES REACTION TO KIM IL-SONG TOUR

SK260910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The successful foreign tour of the great leader President Kim Il-song has evoked widespread repercussions upon the South Korean people of all strata, according to HYOKMYON CHONSON, the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

A student surnamed Pak in Seoul said:

When I saw the scenes of President Kim Il-song receiving exceptional reception from heads and high-level cadres of different countries and the cheers of "Love live President Kim Il-song!" reverberating every day through the air above Europe, I became more convinced that our nation has become a great nation as it is guided by the great leader.

Hearing speeches made by President Kim Il-song during his European tour, I keenly felt that he is really the great leader of our era and the peerless great man.

A company clerk in Seoul surnamed Kim said:

Hearing news every day that large crowds of people burst into stormy cheers of hurrah, setting off raging waves of welcome in the Soviet Union and other countries where General Kim Il-song visited, I could hardly repress the emotion at being a Korean born into this land.

The welcome accorded the great leader in various countries was not a ceremonial welcome but a sincere one emanating from the intimacy and boundless respect cherished in their hearts.

Proudly cherishing this glory in having as the great leader of our nation General Kim Il-song who is looked up to by the world people, we will live and struggle with honor.

A journalist surnamed Kim in Seoul said:

The reason why President Kim Il-song's Eastern European tour has become an object of so great interest lies, above all, in his imperishable feats praised as the cause of chuche and the international respect it has earned him, I think.

In 1945, the people of this land enthusiastically welcomed him as the triumphal general who had brought national liberation. This was an event announcing the end of the history of darkness and the start of a new history in which the independence of the nation would brilliantly effloresce.

Today, in 1984, the European people are enthusiastically greeting President Kim Il-song as the triumphal general of the cause of chuche. This, to be sure, is a great event confirming that the century of national oppression has receded into the distant shore of history and a new epoch of chuche in which man, nation and mankind lead an independent life is prospering.

The glory of our nation, indeed, is blended with the august name of President Kim Il-song and the hope of mankind also with it.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NORTH KOREA'S JOINT TEAM PROPOSAL REEXAMINED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Apr 84 p 9

[Article by Reporter Kim In-kyu: "The Expectation of the Entire Nation Is Reflected in Sportsmanship; After Finding Fault With Every One of Our Proposals, Proposal Came Belatedly; Only Two Months Until "the Deadline for Los Angeles Entry;" There Is a Possibility Only When North Korean Side Shows Credibility"]

[Text] Setting Forth the Government's Answers Regarding the Proposal For a Joint Team of North and South Korea

Only 4 months from now is the beginning of the [Los Angeles] Olympic games and only 2 months remain until the deadline for entry. The real intent of the North Korean proposal, made when the event is so close at hand, for joint North and South Korean team for the olympics is not clear.

North Korea has proposed a joint team a number of times but has done nothing beside that.

It is crystal-clear that North Korea's proposal for a joint team was not intended actually to form a team but to accomplish a political objective. If North Korea really wants to form a joint team, it must come to the conference with a sincere attitude.

North Korea brought on much international criticism last year by committing assassination through a savage bombing attack in Burma. Therefore, it should have frankly admitted its own violence in Burma and apologized for that act before proposing a North-South sports conference. This would show sincerity and an attitude that would prepare the way for freer dialogue.

As for the proposal for a team of members from North and South Korea and participating in the olympics and other international championship events, we had already made such a proposal three years ago. On 19 June 1981, Cho Sang-ho, chairman of the ROK Olympic Committee and chairman of the ROK Sports Association, issued a statement to make "a proposal for sports exchange activities and for forming a joint team for international games" between North and South Korea. On 27 July 1981, he went to the length of issuing a statement urging North Korea to respond to his proposal.

The reason why our side went to the conference with an affirmative attitude, despite the fact that North Korea did not frankly admit its Burma violence, is that we set a priority on the expectation of the whole nation for national unity on the basis of a feeling of genuine sportsmanship.

Our agreement to hold the conference does not mean that our basic stand of demanding that North Korea take acceptable measures regarding the Burma savager has weakened.

North Korea did not make any response whatsoever to our recent proposals for exchange of sports activities between North and South Korea.

In February 1982, we made the following proposals: "Let us hold joint games to promote friendship in all events between the north and the south and let us form a joint team to take part in various international games!" and "Let us join in constructing a stadium in the demilitarized zone and make the best use of it for friendly games between North and South Korea!" The North Korean side has so far not responded to proposals, which are most practicable at present.

Furthermore, North Korea ridiculed and found fault with and either rejected or did not respond to our six workable proposals, including the invitation made in August 1973 for an Asian regional volleyball coach training course.

#### A List of Conferences Held to Form a Joint Team of the North and South Koreas

##### 1. The Conference Held to Form One Team to Attend the Tokyo Olympic Games

(1) The IOC [International Olympic Committee] mediation conference (24 January 1963 at Lausanne)

A conference was held in compliance with a resolution made at the 1962 IOC general assembly meeting that a joint team of North and South Korea be formed to attend the 1964 Tokyo Olympic games. At the conference, no agreement was reached on the issue of a flag; but there was an agreement that the song of Arirang, which was sung as the national anthem before 1945, would be accepted by both sides. As for the selection of players, it was decided to follow the concept adopted to form a joint team of East and West German players--a concept of selecting excellent players without discrimination as to their country.

(2) The First Hong Kong Conference (17 May 1963)

An agreement was reached to hold an elimination match to select players with expenses to be borne by each side. However, no agreement was reached on the name of the team, the place of the elimination match or training of the players.

(3) The Second Hong Kong Conference (26 July 1963)

The ROK requested that the North Koreans make an open apology for the fact that after the first conference, they had made false reports and slandered the ROK. The North Korean side refused to make the apology and the conference was broken off.

The North Korean side sent its own team to the 1964 Tokyo Olympic games but withdrew before the games began.

## 2. A Joint Statement Issued On the Munich Olympic Games and North-South Sports Exchanges

(1) Following the North-South joint statement issued on 4 July 1972, O Hyon-chu, chairman of the NOC [National Olympic Committee] of North Korea proposed to hold a conference of sports organizations from both sides to send a joint team to the world games as well as the olympics.

(2) On 14 July 1972, Kim T'aek-su, chairman of the ROK Sports Association, pointed out that North Korea's proposal was not practicable and suggested that he would be willing to take part in forming a joint cheering party for the Munich Olympic games.

(3) On 8 September 1972, Chairman Kim T'aek-su and O Hyon-chu of North Korea issued a joint statement declaring that they would see to it that the North-South sports exchange representatives would pay a mutual visit to Seoul and Pyongyang, and that communications would be exchanged with each other through the North-South Coordination Committee.

## 3. The Conference for the Formation of a Joint Team for the 35th World Table Tennis Championship Games to Be Held in Pyongyang

(1) On 20 February 1979, when there were only three months before the opening of the games, North Korea proposed that a meeting be held at Panmunjom to form a joint team.

(2) On 24 February 1979, Ch'ae Yong-ch'ol, chairman of the Table Tennis Association, in response to the proposal announced that a delegation would be sent to Panmunjom.

(3) Four meetings were held from 27 February 1979 to 12 March 1979. While the ROK requested that participation in the games be guaranteed before anything else, North Korea insisted that ROK participation in the games would be guaranteed only under the condition that a joint team be formed. Thus North Korea deliberately blocked ROK participation. At the fourth meeting, both sides walked out without any agreement on the date of next meeting.

Thus, the ROK was unable to take part in the Pyongyang games.

## 4. A Unified Team for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games

(1) On 20 December 1979, 7 months before the opening of the 1980 Moscow Olympic games, Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, proposed that one team of North and South Korea be formed.



(2) Pak Chong-kyu, chairman of the ROK Sports Association, pointed out that the proposal was inappropriate because there was too short a period of time before the Olympics. He expressed his firm belief that there was no need to hold such a meeting.

5. A Proposal for Forming a Joint Team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games

(1) On 19 June 1981, Cho Sang-ho, chairman of the ROK Olympic Committee and chairman of the ROK Sports Association, proposed that North and South Korea send one team to the 1984 olympics.

(2) On 6 August 1981, North Korea proposed that the issue be discussed at the proposed unification development convention which was designed to accelerate the establishment of a Confederal Republic of Koryo. Thus, North Korea attempted a scheme to combine the sports issue with political affairs.

(3) On 27 August 1981, Chairman Cho Sang-ho issued a statement refuting North Korea's proposal and declaring in brief that a matter pertaining solely to sports should not be dependent upon agreement of political problems.

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CSO: 4107/165



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS VIS-A-VIS NORTH KOREA

#### Defense Tax Collections Extended

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The government is going to extend again for 5 more years defense tax collections which were planned to be abolished after next year.

Moon Heekap, Budget Director of the Economic Planning Board, declared on 28 March, "Defense tax collections, which are limited-period taxes, were planned to cease at the end of 1985, but it is inevitable that we will have to extend defense taxes to continue to supply our increasing defense budget."

Budget Director Moon said, "The education tax, which ends in 1986, will terminate as planned, but in the case of the defense tax, 1.4 trillion won was collected and appropriated for the defense budget. Therefore, it is inevitable that we extend defense tax collections again considering the need to increase national defense."

The defense tax was initially established in 1976 for a limited 5-year period and was extended once in 1980.

Moon also pointed out that the most important problem in preparing a budget for next year is the problem of defense expenses. He declared, "In allotting 6 percent of the [Gross National Product] GNP as before, there should be an increase of as much as 700 billion won, so the size of defense expenditures will be decided later after a comprehensive review of the direction of all economic applications and security countermeasures."

#### Multi-dimensional Countermeasures Reviewed

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] One well-informed diplomatic source said, on 29 March, "Recently the situation in the vicinity of Korea is moving toward setting up active cooperation between the United States, Japan and the People's Republic of China for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. A cross exchange, which is in

the initial steps of mutual approval by these powerful countries, shows signs of becoming active." He added, "In response to this type of movement by powerful countries with vested interests in the area around Korea, it is necessary for the government to discuss closely with the United States and Japan a similar relationship with North Korea as that parameter of action within which the PRC and the USSR allow with South Korea."

Well-informed sources said, "Even at the present level, the United States and Japan are exchanging with North Korea as much as or more than we exchange with China and the Soviet Union. Comprehensive countermeasures are desperately needed against the possibility that the United States and Japan may widen the range of exchange with North Korea through China's positive intercession."

Well-informed sources said that understanding has developed about the need for expanded mutual exchange to promote relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula among the United States, Japan and China through active summit diplomacy such as U.S. President Reagan's visiting Korea in November 1983, China's Secretary General Hu Yao Pang's visiting Japan in January of this year, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang's visiting the United States in March of this year, Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan visiting China, Reagan's visiting China at the end of April, and Secretary General Hu's visiting North Korea which is planned for May.

According to this understanding, well-informed sources said that analysis shows that Premier Zhao indicated to Prime Minister Nakasone his permission for the reunion of dispersed families of Korea and China, Secretary General Hu asked him for an increase in exchange between Japan and North Korea, and when Secretary Hu visits North Korea, which is planned for May, he wants to intercede in U.S.-North Korean negotiations.

Accordingly, when U.S. President Reagan visits China, there is a strong possibility that increased discussions among the United States, Japan and China about the problem of the Korean peninsula will become more clearly defined.

China is particularly open in its support for the tripartite meeting which North Korea suggested. Internally, China has as much flexibility as some experts think it has a feeling of commitment to consider the stability of the Korean peninsula as an urgent issue of interest and the feeling that South-North problems should be solved through talks among the countries concerned.

Accordingly, how North Korea will react to this kind of organizational development for peace on the Korean peninsula by powerful concerned countries, the possibility of Kim Il-song's approaching the Soviet Union about it and the Soviets' counter-position will be large factors in political progress of positions, taken in the area of Korea as well as on the Korean peninsula. The government has analyzed this and is watching enthusiastically.

12696

CSO: 4107/160

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NODONG SINMUN FLAYS SOUTH 'WAR EXERCISES'

SK250914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the recent large-scale "combined mobile exercise of the navy" and "combined operation" of the ground force and its "joint exercise" with the puppet airforce at a unit of the puppet army of South Korea.

Drawing attention to the fact that the war rehearsal was committed on the even of June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets started the Korean war in 1950, the author of the commentary says this shows that they intend to realise at any cost their design for northward invasion which could not be materialized more than 30 years ago and is taking the road of deliberately rendering the situation tense for this purpose.

Noting that aggression armed forces and military equipment are being massed extensively in and around South Korea, the author says:

The recent military exercises, together with the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal staged by the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan group early this year with the mobilization of armed forces more than 200,000 strong and combat and technical materials and the ensuing "Myolgong 84" exercises participated in by upwards of 3.5 million personnel of the U.S. forces, puppet army and police and "homeland defence reserve forces", are dangerous because they seek to round off the preparations for a war.

We initiated tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and are striving to put it into effect. But the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are persistently taking the road of war turning their faces away from it, which can never be tolerated.

CSO: 4100/152

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY ON U.S. PROPAGANDA OF 'SOUTHWARD INVASION'

SK270451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--Assistant Secretary for International Security [Affairs] of the U.S. Defense Department Armitage, clamouring about "possibility of armed provocation" by the North at a recent meeting of the "Asian Association of the United States," held that the U.S. troops should stay on in South Korea for the 'stability' of the Korean peninsula and the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army maintain a "combat posture."

Commenting on this outburst, NODONG SINMUN today says in a signed commentary that this is a malicious argument about "threat of southward invasion" and a shameless claim that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is beneficial. The U.S. imperialists are loudly advertizing the "threat of southward invasion from the North," but no one will be fooled by it.

It is aimed to justify at any cost their policy of military occupation of South Korea and new war preparations that they are persistently making false propaganda about "southward invasion" which no one believes.

South Korea has been further reduced to a hotbed of new war due to their war policy.

Their noisy smear campaign about "threat of southward invasion" is a foolish one designed to cover up their adventurous war provocation moves and divert the people's attention elsewhere.

The U.S. imperialists are the very one heightening the tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula. Staying on in South Korea as ever, they scheme to unleash a war of aggression against our republic and other countries, a nuclear war in particular, and thereby realize their Asian and global strategy. It is shameless indeed that these brigandish aggressors are telling a whopping lie about "threat of southward invasion" by someone, while concealing their criminal aggressive acts. There is no pretext whatsoever for them to stay on in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR: INBUING RPR RANKS WITH KIMILSONGISM URGED

SK270016 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Roundtable talk between announcers (Sin So-chong) and Kim Chol-min and Andam Yun: "Let Us Further Accelerate the Imbuing of the Party Ranks With Kimilsongism," from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim] The RPR, the vanguard unit of the South Korean revolution, was born with the great Kimilsongism as its one and only guiding ideology and has grown and strengthened through arduous struggles under the banner of Kimilsongism to become an invincible revolutionary rank.

[Sin] Today's situation, however, urgently requires the RPR to strengthen and develop itself into a more powerful, mighty, and invincible Kimilsongist party.

[Kim ] In this hour, we will talk about this in detail with Madam Yun, under the title "Let Us Further Accelerate the Imbuing of the Party Ranks With Kimilsongism."

Hello, how are you?

[Yun] How are you?

[Sin] How are you?

[Kim] As you know, the reality of today's South Korean revolution urgently requires the RPR to accelerate further the imbuing of the party ranks with Kimilsongism. We are here now to discuss this problem. I would like to touch on the need to accelerate further the imbuing of the party ranks with Kimilsongism. What do you think?

[Yun] In essence, the RPR has a mission to strengthen endlessly the imbuing of the party ranks with Kimilsongism. In short, the imbuing of the party ranks is making all the party members core Kimilsongists and conducting the building of party and other party activities thoroughly on the basis of the great leader's idea, theory, and methods.



As you know, our RPR assumes as its mission carrying out the South Korean revolution, with the great Kimilsongism as its guiding ideology. For this reason, our party has a mission to make all the party members core Kimilsongists and to conduct the building of party and other party activities thoroughly based on the great Kimilsongism.

[Sin] If for no other reason than to implement successfully the immediate tasks facing us, accelerating the imbuing of the party ranks with Kimilsongism, I believe, emerges as a very important matter. What do you think?

[Yun] Correct. Our RPR today faces the enormous historic task of achieving independence and sovereignty under the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence. It is a most urgent historical requirement for us to stage a vigorous pannational liberation struggle to drive the U.S. aggression forces out of South Korea and to realize national independence.

In order to carry out the historic task of struggle successfully for national liberation under the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence, the RPR, the vanguard unit of the South Korean revolution, should realize a thorough imbuing of the party ranks with Kimilsongism.

[Kim] When it comes to the question of imbuing the party ranks with Kimilsongism, what is most important?

[Yun] What is important in imbuing the party ranks with Kimilsongism can be said to be training and educating all the party members to make them true core Kimilsongists. The most important ideological and spiritual traits of true core Kimilsongists lie in making them assume loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their first life. In other words, we can describe the revolutionaries who are struggling with loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as faithful to being core Kimilsongists.

[Kim] Loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song can be said to be quintessential to Kimilsongists. In general, loyalty to the leader is the noble revolutionary spirit of absolutely following the leader of the working class, of strongly safeguarding him, of cherishing the leader's revolutionary idea as one's firm conviction, of thinking and acting at any place and at any time in accordance with the leader's ideas and will, and of implementing the leader's policies to the end without condition.

As you may know, the question of the working class' loyalty to the leader is the fundamental one determining the (?fate) of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The leader of the working class is the supreme leader [yongdoja] of the revolution. In what revolutionary manner the masses are awakened and organized revolutionarily and in what manner they carry out their revolutionary duty and historic mission depends on whether or not they are under the leadership of the leader [suryong].

[Yun] Right. People cannot be successful in the revolutionary struggle to pioneer their own fate by their aspirations alone. To this end, they need

the ideological and theoretic brains and a rallying point of unity which gives them ideas, strategy and tactics, and unity. The brains and the rallying point is nothing but the leader. To think of revolutionary victory without the leader is like hoping to grow flowers without the sun.

This is a truth that has been tested by the history of the working class' revolutionary struggle. The Kimilsongists should assume endless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their most important trait by learning from such truth.

[Sin] Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is really the leader of the world revolution who has unfolded the chuche era in which the working people have become the master of their society. Because of his immortal achievements of having opened a new era of mankind and the chuche era, the respected and beloved leader enjoys absolute trust and respect as a great leader of our era among the progressive people of the world. The great leader is the benevolent father of our people, whom they have greeted and upheld for the first time in their history of thousands of years. For this reason, our party members should, I believe, cherish boundless loyalty to the great leader as their life.

The loyalty to the great leader, which has become a code of faith, should invariably be inherited in upholding the successor to the leader who is consummating the leader's cause from generation to generation.

[Yun] Absolutely. Loyalty inherited from generation to generation alone can be said to be true loyalty to the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great inheritor of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause. Lying in the national pride of upholding the respected and beloved leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great inheritor of the leader's revolutionary cause, and in the very fact that people are struggling, cherishing such a national pride, are the guarantee for victory in the South Korean revolution and an endless prosperity of the nation as well as a way in which people can fulfill their mission as revolutionaries.

When it comes to the question of imbuing the party ranks with Kimilsongism, we mean the training of all the party members to make them the chuche-type struggling revolutionaries, cherishing loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader which has become a code of faith.

[Sin] Imbuing the party ranks with Kimilsongism means not only to train the party members to be loyal Kimilsongists, but also to conduct the building of the party and party activities thoroughly based on the great Kimilsongism. I believe that our RPR, which, assuming the great Kimilsongism as its one and only guiding ideology, struggles under such a banner, should naturally conduct the building of the party and other party activities on the basis of the ideas, theories, and methods of the great leader and the dear comrade leader. What do you think?

[Yun] That is right. Conducting the building of the party and other party activities on the basis of the great leader's and the dear comrade leader's ideas, theories, and methods means to perform the works of organizing the party ranks and of strengthening and developing the party in accordance with the demands of the great leader's and the dear comrade leader's chuche-oriented ideas and theories for the building of the party and the demands of the Kimilsongist leadership methods.

Only when the building of the party and other party activities are conducted thoroughly based on the Kimilsongist theory for the building of the party, can we strengthen and develop the party organizationally and ideologically with correct strategy and guidelines for the struggle and will we be able to organize and mobilize the working masses toward revolutionary victory in a correct manner.

[Kim] Right. Imbuing the entire party with Kimilsongism means making all the party members core Kimilsongists and conducting the building of the party and other party activities in accordance with the demands of the great leader's and the dear comrade leader's ideas, theories, and methods. In other words, it means to make our RPR a perfect Kimilsongist party. Will you talk more about this?

[Yun] What is more important is to establish the system of the chuche idea and system of Kimilsongism within the party, I believe. In other words, it can be said to mean making Kimilsongism, only Kimilsongism, prevail in the party, unilaterally.

The essence in establishing the system of Kimilsongism in the RPR is, first of all, to achieve steely unity and cohesion within the entire party based on the great Kimilsongism. Only when our RPR has achieved steely unity and cohesion in ideology, will, and action based on loyalty to the great leader and a firm conviction in Kimilsongism, can it guarantee a strong organizational spirit and discipline and can it successfully carry out the South Korean revolution based on its invincible strength of unity and cohesion.

In order to achieve unity and cohesion in the party ranks, the party should, in my opinion, assume the great leader's revolutionary ideas as its firm faith and wage a vigorous struggle against foreign ideas of every description that conflict with the great leader's revolutionary ideas.

As such, what is important in establishing the system of Kimilsongism is to arm the party members thoroughly with the great Kimilsongism. And then it is imperative to make all the party members adopt the great Kimilsongism as their outlook of the world and to conduct practical activities thoroughly in accordance with the demands of Kimilsongism.

[Sin] I think that an important task in making the RPR ranks assume the nature of Kimilsongism is to build party organizations into militant core units armed with Kimilsongism. What do you think of this?



[Yun] You are right. In order to build party organizations into militant core units armed with Kimilsongism, we should first of all foster core elements of the party and constantly strengthen the work for promoting their political and practical abilities.

Fostering leading core elements of the party and building militant core units is a very important task in strengthening and developing the party.

[Kim] As we know, leading core elements are those revolutionaries who have firmly armed themselves with the ideological system of Kimilsongism and who possess the ability to carry out any revolutionary duty under all circumstances. Therefore, only when we firmly foster these core elements can we build the party more firmly and increase its combat capability.

The practice and experience of the revolution have shown that the success of the struggle is determined by the role of leading core elements. Therefore, party organizations should concentrate greater efforts on fostering leading core elements and building militant core units. Along with this, we should seek party participation by the outstanding fighters who have been tested in the struggle and should prevent impure and undesirable elements from participating in the party ranks. Party organizations should go deep into the masses of people and establish a firm party foundation among them. Thus, we should see to it that the party organizations and their auxiliary organizations are firmly armed with Kimilsongism and become militant core units armed with Kimilsongism. By doing so, we can strengthen and develop the RPR as a mighty weapons in carrying out the cause of Kimilsongism.

[Sin] As we have discussed thus far, making the RPR ranks assume the nature of Kimilsongism is the sacred mission of our party organizations and party members and a firm guarantee for the victory of the South Korean revolution.

CSO: 4100/122

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SEOUL DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Young people in Seoul embraced in 10 religious organisations in South Korea including the Christian Youth Association and the Urban Industrial Missionary Society held a demonstration on June 17 in the city against the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans, according to a report of the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO as quoted by a KNS report from Tokyo. At 6 p.m., more than 200 young people held a meeting at a church in Ojang-dong, Central District, Seoul, putting up the slogan of "Excluding violence", and rose in the demonstration, shouting slogans "We denounce the police using violence." The demonstrators marched out shoulder to shoulder with each other over 100 metres from the church. When the puppet police ran wild in suppression to bar their advance, the demonstrators fiercely resisted them, uniting their ranks. [Text] [SK220445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 22 Jun 84]

MEETINGS MARKING KOREAN WAR--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held "meetings" in different parts of South Korea to kick up an anti-communist racket and the puppets made provocative utterances in an attempt to shift on to us the blame for the provocation of the war on June 25, 1950. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today notes that the "June 25 southward invasion" advertised by the puppet clique is a fabrication designed to veil the true color of the U.S. imperialists, the provoker of the war, and justify the new fiction of "southward invasion." Noting that the anti-communist row of the South Korean puppets is also joined in by the "Democratic Justice Party", a private political party of Chon Tu-hwan, the author of the commentary says: The "Democratic Justice Party" in its "statement" issued on the occasion of June 25 called for "establishing security posture", slandering us, and described our proposal for tripartite talks as a "hypocritical and deceptive one." It is outrageous indeed for them to speak ill of our proposal before meeting with us. The United States had also proposed tripartite talks. Why do they who supported it crying for "peace" at that time now turn their faces away from our proposal, talking nonsense? It reveals the ugly nature of the hypocrites with two faces. If the puppets truly want peace on the Korean peninsula, they must stop the anti-communist row disturbing peace. [Text] [SK280833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 28 Jun 84]

POLICE POSTED AT WORK SITES--Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul City Police Bureau on June 28 issued a fascist order on permanently posting policemen at the worksites to strengthen "checkup and investigation" of workers and inhabitants, according to a South Korean radio report. The puppet clique took this repressive step on the pretext of "identifying" workers in connection with "frequent loss of resident registration cards" these days. Upset by the spread of the workers' struggle for existence to different parts, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique permanently posted policemen even at worksites to strengthen the watch and control over the workers and hold in check the spread of their struggle. [Text] [SK020828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 2 Jul 84]

ANTI-'GOVERNMENT' ORGANIZATION FORMED--Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The Council of the People's Movement for Democracy, a new anti-"government" fighting organization whose goal is to realise democracy, was formed in South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting Japanese papers. This organization held its inaugural meeting in Seoul on June 29 and elected Father Kim Song-hon, pastor Kim Tong-wan and former journalist of TONGA ILBO Yi Pu-yong as presidium members. This organization made it clear that it would struggle for the democratization of South Korean society, together with the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy which had been formed with Kim Yong-sam and others in the centre. [Text] [SK011121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 1 Jul 84]

BUS CONDUCTRESSES WAGE STRIKE--Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The bus conductresses of the Sinchon Transport Company in Munraedong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, waged a sit-down strike on June 30 in protest against the violation of human rights and dismissal by the company side, according to a radio report from Seoul. More than 60 of them who started the struggle from 04:30 that day demanded the company side to stop frisking, replace the senior instructor and ban unwarrantable dismissal of conductresses and drivers. Their struggle paralysed the bus service of the company. [Text] [SK011034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 1 Jul 84]

ILLEGAL SEARCH CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The Youth Federation of the Movement for Democratisation, the General Federation of Christian Students and five other organisations in South Korea published in joint name an appeal titled "Our Grand March in the Fight Against the Violence of the 'Government'", according to the June 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN). The appeal indignantly condemned the crimes of the military fascist clique in carrying out illegal "checkup and search" everywhere by mobilising the police, firing tear gas canisters and apple bombs at peaceable student demonstrators and giving false picture of the students' righteous struggle through the "government"-controlled press. Declaring that the violence of the puppet clique had gone to the extent where the "second Kwangju incident" might break out in Seoul, the appeal said: Our steps towards democratisation must continue to be taken, fearless of unwarranted arrest, and torture, imprisonment and death. [Text] [SK301056 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0815 GMT 30 Jun 84]

'SCHEME' AGAINST WORKERS REVEALED--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The fascist clique revealed their scheme to crack down upon the workers in the extraordinary session of the puppet National Assembly held on June 26, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet home minister claimed that they had never committed a harsh act against or forced false confession out of the taxi drivers arrested in Taegu and the "justice minister" revealed the intention to continue to suppress the jailed workers, insulting their struggle for the right to existence. There were waged in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Taejon and Kangnung and other areas recently massive demonstrations and sit-down strikes of the chauffeurs against harsh exploitation by the puppet clique and the employers and for the right to existence. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique savagely suppressed them and tortured many of them with "electronic clubs" trying to force "confessions" out of them in an attempt to brand them as "prime movers." The, the "National Assembly" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is nothing but a tool for covering up and justifying all their anti-popular and fascist crimes. [Text] [SK301118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jun 84]

PUSAN MEMORIAL CEREMONY CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique held the "opening ceremony" of the so-called "memorial of the provisional capital" in Pusan on June 25, according to a report from Seoul. The puppets made the former South Kyongsang provincial "government" building the "memorial of the provisional capital" to whip up the anti-communist idea and war fever for invading the North. It is the place where the traitor Syngman Rhee was entrenched for a period when he fled to Pusan after provoking a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic together with the U.S. imperialists, his masters, 34 years ago. This is an unpardonable treacherous act. By inciting anti-communism and war fever against the North, even praising the traitor Syngman Rhee, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet stripped himself bare as the same traitor as him who was trained by the U.S. master and sought to prolong his remaining days by fawning upon them. [Text] [SK280857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 28 Jun 84]

'SUPPRESSIVE' CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique stated a wholesale "checkup and roundup" campaign in Seoul on the occasion of June 25, according to a report of "Radio No 2" in Seoul. They hurled a large police force from the noon of June 24 to the following dawn and walked to police stations and booths more than 11,000 guiltless people. The South Korean puppet clique staged this suppressive row in connection with the lapse of 34 years since they, together with the U.S. imperialists, unleashed a war against the North, in an attempt to dampen the growing anti-American, anti-"government" sentiments of the people by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere. [Text] [SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 28 Jun 84]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HOLD RALLIES--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--More than 150 students of Seoul University on June 22 turned out in a street demonstration at the intersection in Yongdungpo-dong, Yongdungpo District of Seoul, carrying placards reading "Abolish the law on management of natural resources" and "Stop obstructing the formation of trade unions", according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting South Korean newspaper reports. They showed their



undaunted spirit, shouting slogans denouncing the fascist dictatorship and singing songs. Much perplexed by this, the puppet clique rushed the riot police to the scene in a frantic attempt to block the students' demonstration. The students stubbornly fought the puppet police, destroying police jeeps with sidewalk blocks. [Text] [SK272215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 27 Jun 84]

FRATERNITY GROUP FORMED--Seoul, 26 Jun (YONHAP)--Former chairman of the nation's now-defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP) Kim Chong-pil and 62 other former fellow lawmakers Monday inaugurated a fraternity body to commemorate their participation in the 1950-53 Korean War. They organized the fraternity group after visiting the national cemetery in Seoul to mark the 34th anniversary of the Korean War. Among the 63 members are former chairman Choe Yong-hui of the DRP's disbanded sister floor group, the Yujonghoe, and former DRP Secretary General Kil Chon-sik. It was the first public meeting among former ruling lawmakers including those banned from politics since the DRP and its sister group were disbanded in 1980. Ninety-nine politicians are still included on the blacklist barring them from politics under the present political climate renovation law enacted in 1980. Kim said at the meeting that this new group was organized to remember the internecine war and sponsor national events in memory of those who gave their lives during the three-year conflict. Kim Sang-hyon, one of the organizers of the group, stressed that the fraternity group has nothing to do with politics, adding that it only wants to remind people of the real meaning of the Korean War. [Text] [SK260257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 26 Jun 84]

UNIFICATION MINISTER TO FRG--Seoul, 22 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik Friday left for West Germany to participate in a Korea-Germany consultative meeting on unification to be held in Bonn June 27. Son also will meet with Inter-German Affairs Minister Heinrich Windelen and chairman of the Social-Democratic Party (SPD) Will Brandt to discuss the unification policies between both countries. Son will speak to Korean residents in Germany and France on the relations of South and North Korea. On his way home, he will visit Thailand and pay a courtesy call on King Phumibol Adulyadej and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda. Son also will address the seventh meeting of world university presidents on the unification of the Korean peninsula. [Text] [SK221317 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 22 Jun 84]

SOUTH PREMIER ON ANTISTRIKE MEASURE--In his report on the so-called state affairs, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong babbled about a resolute measure against such collective action as the one conducted by cab drivers. This exposes again the Chon Tu-hwan ring's ulterior motive to suppress harshly our workers' struggle for survival. It is very just for workers, who lost their livelihood in the South Korean society where fascist suppression prevails and the state of the rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer has reached its culmination, to struggle collectively for the rights to survival and democracy. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is maneuvering to intensify suppression further, saying that the righteous act of workers hampers social unity and discipline. This can never be tolerated. Instead of maneuvering to suppress our workers' righteous act, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from power as unanimously demanded by our masses. [Text] [SK280524 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jun 84]

PRC OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON WAR--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Zhang Xiangshan, an adviser of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of Communist China, was quoted on 24 June as saying that "We cannot support North Korea if it starts a war on the Korean peninsula." It was reported that he made these remarks, which drew people's attention, at a meeting with the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party which was visiting Communist China from late April through early May of this year. Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted a member of the Japanese delegation in reporting Zhang's remarks. The paper said that Communist China has maintained a somewhat passive stand by continuously saying that North Korea has no desire to invade the South, and Communist China believes what North Korea says. Therefore, Zhang's remarks, the paper said, drew people's attention because this is the first time that Communist China has made it clear that it cannot support North Korea if it invades the South. [Text] [SK270907 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4107/183

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES TO RESUME TALKS ON ELECTION LAW REVISION

SK280033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties will resume talks on a revision of the National Assembly Election Law today.

The fourth round of the interparty negotiations on the election law change was originally scheduled for last Monday. But it was canceled due to a reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Rep Yi Han-tong, who was appointed secretary general in the shakeup to succeed Rep Kwon Ik-hyon, will conduct the talks with his opposition counterparts--Reps Yu Han-yol of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Sin Chol-kyun of the Korea National Party (KNP).

An interparty tug-of-war is expected to continue over the major issue of changing the current electoral system under which two lawmakers are elected from each of the 92 constituencies throughout the country.

The ruling DJP is expected to go ahead with its proposal for picking one to three legislators from each electoral district according to population size.

The main opposition DKP, however, stands opposed to the idea, demanding that the parliamentary proportional representation system first be changed.

Under the present measure, the party that wins the general elections is entitled to get two-thirds of the 92 seats set aside for proportional representatives. The 92 represents one-third of the total parliamentary membership of 276. The remaining 184 are elected popularly.

The opposition party asserts the 92 should be shared in proportion to the number of parliamentary seats each party wins in the elections.

The smaller opposition KNP, in principle, supports the ruling party's proposal.

Rejecting the idea, the main opposition party says that what should first be discussed is how to revise the election law to assure a "fair competition" in the next general election.

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP THREATENS TO BOYCOTT HOUSE PANEL MEETINGS

SK010534 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party threatened yesterday to boycott the sessions of the National Assembly standing committees unless the ruling Democratic Justice Party guarantees the passage of the three major political reforms proposed by the DKP during the current special house sitting.

All 13 standing committees are scheduled to go into session Monday through July 9.

The three political reforms proposed by DKP are the revisions of the Basic Press Law, the Local Autonomy Law, and the Grain Management Law.

Rep Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP, said, "The DKP will not attend the sessions of the standing panels if the DJP refuses to settle the issues during the extraordinary sitting of the parliament."

Noting that the issues have been pending at the National Assembly since 1981, the DKP lawmaker stressed that they have to get through "under any circumstances" this time.

Rep Im called upon the DJP to closely cooperate with his party for their passage if it were really committed to politics through dialogue with the opposition parties.

However, he said that the DKP would participate in the subpanels of the three standing committees which were organized to deal with the issues. The three standing panels are the Home Affairs Committee, the Culture-Information Committee, and the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee.

Rep Im emphasized that the present Basic Press Law should be amended, if not entirely abolished, in order to guarantee freedom of the press as stipulated in the Constitution.

He said, "The law contains poisonous elements which seriously curb free activities of the press."



With regard to amendments to the Local Autonomy Law, the DKP floor leader demanded that the government give self-rule to the provincial administrations as soon as possible so as to pave the way for a genuine democracy.

"Without implementation of the local autonomy, he said, true democracy will never take root in the nation."

Rep Im finally said that the Grain Management Law should be amended in such a way as to have the government's purchase prices of rice and barley approved by the National Assembly.

CSO: 4100/151

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY PREVIEWS UPCOMING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK270026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Gearing up for Elections"]

[Text] Even though it will be open for business for only a couple of weeks, the special National Assembly session that began earlier this week is a tightly scheduled and politically charged legislative meeting. Most members of the Assembly are focusing on the forthcoming general elections that may decide their individual political fate.

The current 11th-term National Assembly is likely to conclude its business much earlier than has been predicted. Procedurally, the last session will be a regular sitting slated to open in September and will be devoted primarily to a predetermined order of business dealing with the budget bill for next year.

But by that time the attention of most lawmakers will have been diverted to their respective constituencies to gauge their chances of securing their party's nomination. Thus, this summer's session will be talking politics while trying to act on a package of pending bills.

Dozens of administration-sponsored bills and the proposed electoral system reform bill await deliberation and passage. Two opposition parties are also known to be preparing their own bills for the Local Autonomy Law, revisions to the Basic Press Law, the Political Party Law, the Labor Standard Law and those on aid to private schools and the deferred payment of rural debts.

The list of pending bills is formidable in view of the limited time available and the diversionary atmosphere in which lawmakers have to work. But they are duty-bound to get down to legislative business in earnest with the knowledge that the coming two weeks afford them virtually their last chance to participate in lawmaking actions before the coming elections.

Naturally enough, the major political parties are preoccupied with the formidable task of changing the electoral process in a way that will assure the

most efficient, fair, honest and inexpensive campaign. The tripartite negotiations have now been taken over by high-powered party secretaries general for quick and decisive action.

The fundamental question of readjusting electoral districts has already been brought up. Discussions have centered on increasing or decreasing the number of National Assemblymen to be elected in accordance with the shifting size of the voting public in each district. Most negotiating parties do not favor readjusting districts.

Electoral laws and institutions are always the focus of partisan rivalry and bargaining. All those who will be dealing with these sensitive issues must be guided by a firm commitment to democracy and political integrity, rather than just their personal or party interests.

Making an honorable success of the upcoming legislative elections will reflect positively on the determination of the Fifth Republic and its ruling Democratic Justice Party to establish a tradition of clean politics.

Hence, electoral reforms and candidates in the next National Assembly elections should perform their duties with a sense of historical mission to eliminate past vices once and for all and to establish sound democratic politics.

Because the days of full floor debate are limited and the current session immediately precedes election campaigning, those selected to speak may raise their voices in heated rhetoric to woo the press and electorate.

But the time has passed when our voters could be so easily fooled. The people want their representatives to be sincere, pragmatic, hardworking and dedicated to promoting the common good of the nation.

The performance of the 11th-term National Assembly in its closing phase and the behavior of its members in seeking reelection will set a pattern for the future political course of the Fifth Republic. Consequently, they have to act with an utmost sense of responsibility and dedication to the progress of democracy in Korea.

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## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PRIME MINISTER REJECTS DIRECT ELECTION SYSTEM

SK260902 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jun (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Tuesday rejected calls from opposition demanding a direct presidential election system.

Noting that changing the presidential election system requires revising the nation's constitution, Chin said the issue should be approached carefully.

Under the current constitution, the South Korean president is elected by an electoral college of no less than 5,000 popularly elected members.

Answering questions by lawmakers in a special plenary session of the National Assembly, Chin said that the current presidential election system is an indirect election system supplemented by the merits of the direct election system.

Thus the nation hopes for the first peaceful change of government in Korea's history under the current constitution rather than the divisive public opinion resulting from the controversy over an amendment to the constitution, Chin said.

Chin said he sees no reason to a special National Assembly committee to examine a constitutional amendment, which was proposed by an opposition lawmaker. When asked whether he is willing to arrange meetings between President Chun Yu-hwan and political dissidents, Chin replied that Chun has offered to meet with representatives of political parties and other leaders from various walks of life to hear their opinions.

He was pessimistic about the meetings because the dissidents the lawmakers referred to are now barred from political activities under special law passed in 1980.

In regard to the reports of Japanese news media on Chun's projected visit to Japan, Chin said no specific itinerary has been fixed.

Pointing out that Chun is supposed to visit Japan at a time favorable to both countries as agreed in the joint communique issued during Japanese

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul in January 1983, Chin said the reports from the Japanese media are mere conjecture based on Japan's political calendar.

In response to the lawmakers' call for further reinstatement of political rights for former politicians who are still barred from political activities, Chin recalled Chon has said that he will consider further reinstatement at an appropriate time for those who show repentance from their past acts.

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## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTIES WORKING TO PREPARE ASSEMBLY STRATEGIES

SK260133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The special National Assembly session, which opened yesterday, promises to be stormy as ruling and opposition parties have prepared sharply different floor strategies.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a caucus of its lawmakers before the Assembly opened and resolved to place priority on the deliberation and passage of 39 bills. Of them, 34 bills have been worked out by the administration and five by the DJP. They include one restricting hog-farming by corporations in the interest of non-corporate farmers.

A party spokesman said that DJP lawmakers were asked to squarely meet any political offensive from the opposition camp.

Party floor leader Yi Chong-chan, in particular, told the lawmakers to explore ways to surmount oppositionists' attacks "in a very logical and effective manner," according to Rep Chang Kyong-u, vice spokesman.

Saying that there has been public and press criticism that ruling party lawmakers serve as "rubber stamps for government policy," Rep Yi said his party will have to develop the practice of "cross voting," departing from the hitherto strict partisan voting pattern. He suggested that cross voting could be applied to revisions of the Family Rituals Law and the Family Law.

The party's top policy planner, Chong Sok-mo, expected that opposition lawmakers will take issue with the recent government decision to pay back 150,000 tons of rice in kind to Japan this year. The 150,000 tons are part of the 260,000 tons of rice Japan has asked Korea to pay back this year to make up for rice shortages in Japan.

Chong also cited two other major issues expected to draw sharp criticism. They are the appointment of board chairmen of government-invested corporations and the recent issuance of certificates of deposit carrying high interest rates.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party intends to concentrate its energies on attacking the Tongduchon rampage by soldiers, disputes between



cabbies and their firms and the importation of large numbers of beef cattle in 1983.

The party, in its lawmakers' meeting, also decided to press for parliamentary action on several politically-oriented bills, including early implementation of a local autonomy system and an amendment to the Basic Press Law.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREMIER PLEDGES EFFORTS FOR FAIR ELECTIONS

SK250739 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong said Monday that the government has not yet decided on a date for the general elections but will exert every effort to guarantee free and fair elections and to prevent any illegal and corrupt practices resulting from overheated electioneering.

Reporting on state affairs at a special plenary session of the National Assembly, Chin said the government will make sure that general elections are hewed within the prescribed time set by the election law.

Under the current law, general elections to reorganize the nation's 276-seat National Assembly may be held between October 1984 and March 1985.

Chin called the recent demonstrations launched by taxi drivers in some provincial cities, including Taegu, and the rampage of army soldiers at a town in the front line area as "deplorable incidents harming social morality and unity."

He said the government will strictly deal with these collective movements attempting to resolve the problems by physical force.

Touching on the economy, Chin predicted the economy will grow 8 percent this year as planned and prices will rise 1 percent at the wholesale level and 2 percent to 3 percent at the consumer level.

The exports will amount to 27 billion U.S. dollars as the government targeted for this year, he added.

However, Chin said considerable efforts are necessary to narrow the deficit in the nation's international balance of payments because of expected increases in imports and decreases in invisible trade income.

Thus, management of the nation's economy will put emphasis on the reduction of the current account deficit in latter half of this year, Chin said.

In addition, Chin said the government will purchase as much barley this year as farmers request.

In connection with campus disturbances, Chin said despite the "pains and conflicts on campus" resulting from demonstrations launched by some radical students, universities and colleges maintained more than 97 percent of class attendance during the spring semester.

He also said among the 1,363 students who had been ousted from schools since May 1980 for their roles in anti-government demonstrations but were recently allowed to return to school by the government, 497 re-enrolled.

Professors who have been dismissed since May 1980 were also allowed to return to their schools, he said.

"The government will continue to carry out its campus autonomy program with patience," Chin said.

Predicting that North Korea is highly likely to attempt to cause social chaos in South Korea by taking advantage of the U.S. presidential election and the general elections in the South, Chin said the government will seek thorough countermeasures against expected moves from the North Korean communist regime.

He pointed out that North Korea is trying to break out of international isolation in the aftermath of its terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last October through the proposal for what is called "tripartite talks."

North Korea revealed its deceitfulness also in the inter-Korean sports talks by boycotting the Los Angeles Olympic Games after pretending to be interested in forming single inter-Korean teams to compete in the Olympics and other international sports events, Chin said.

"We will continue to try to resume the sports talks and will ceaselessly call for a direct inter-Korean dialogue," he said.

In regard to the location of the 1988 Summer Olympics, Chin said Seoul has been officially reconfirmed as the venue. The government will make every effort to realize the noble spirit of the olympics on Korean soil and to re-enliven the "politically contaminated" Olympics by enabling all the countries in the world to participate in the Seoul Olympics, he said.

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## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DJP PROPOSES 1-3 LAWMAKERS FROM EACH PRECINCT

SK220120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party formally proposed yesterday that one to three lawmakers be elected per constituency instead of the current uniform election of two in each district.

It also expressed an intention to adopt the "small constituency" system in which one lawmaker is elected in each constituency, if the main opposition Democratic Korea Party agrees to it.

Party spokesman Rep Kim Yong-tae said, "If the DKP does not accept our proposal for the election of one to three lawmakers per constituency and instead suggests the small constituency formula, we will agree to it."

Under the current law, 184 lawmakers are elected from 92 districts--two per constituency--and another 92 are chosen through the "proportional representation" system.

Two thirds of the 92 seats go to the party which obtains the largest number of seats in the district elections. The remaining one third is divided up between other parties in function of their respective number of elected members.

The DJP's "multiple election" formula was presented during the third meeting between the secretaries general of the three major parties at the National Assembly to revise the Parliamentary Election Law for the upcoming general elections.

However, the proposal was immediately rejected by the DKP. The DJP bared its intention to introduce the small constituency system after the negotiation adjourned in an apparent counter-attack on the DKP's rejection.

If the rival parties agree to adopt the small constituency system, the current constituencies numbering 92 would undergo a sweeping reorganization.

Rep Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of the DJP said, "We believe that our plan will satisfy the DKP's demand for an equal value of ballots cast in constituencies having different size populations."

However, Rep Yu Han-yol of the DKP argued that the DJP's plan is a mixture of the "small constituency" and "large constituency systems" and runs fundamentally against the current formula.

"Therefore, we must study first whether to reform the current system thoroughly before discussing the DJP's plan," he claimed.

On the other hand, Rep Sin Chol-kyun of the second opposition Korea National Party said that his party was determined to consider the DJP proposal positively, only calling for a reduction of the constituencies to elect one lawmaker under the DJP plan.

As the revival of the small constituency system emerged as one of the major issues, Rep Yu Chi-song, leader of the DKP, said that "now is not the time to discuss the question of electoral districts."

The DKP president said, "It is absurd to debate on the number of lawmakers to be elected in a constituency instead of discussing how to prepare an institutional device to secure a fair election."

However, Rep Kim Sung-mok, who had earlier proposed the revival of the small constituency system in the DKP's draft for the law revision, said that there is no reason to avoid the issue if the ruling party is serious about the alternative proposal.

Rep Kim, chairman of the DKP's committee for democratic reform, revealed that his party had withheld proposing the small constituency system so far not to break up the basic framework of the present law.

DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang said that his party is willing to consider the system, adding that to elect one to three lawmakers per constituency would disrupt the function of lawmakers as representatives of districts.

Given the conflicting views on the DJP's suggestion, the negotiators decided to tackle the issue again in their next meeting Monday.

The parties could not reach either any agreement on how to harden conditions for the running of candidates who decide to run on an independent label after their party leaves them out of its candidates' list.

The DJP-proposal to raise the amount of the deposit for candidacy is to be discussed further at the table negotiating.

During the two-hour talks, however, the negotiators agreed to increase both the numbers of scrutineers and ballot counting observers to 12, from the current eight per constituency.

The candidates will be allowed a change of scrutineers and counting witnesses after notifying the election management committee.

The existing law bans replacement of voting and counting observers.

They also agreed to increase up to 10 from the current one the number of observers escorting a ballot box to counting places.

The negotiators exchanged views on whether to harshen punishment against government officials who interfere with the election process, but no compromise was reached.

CS0: 4100/151



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON DJP LEADERSHIP SHUFFLE, SCANDAL

KOREA TIMES Article

SK260141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 84 p 1

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The drastic change in the ruling Democratic Justice Party's leadership yesterday seems to be designed to normalize the hierarchy of the party.

Since its foundation in January, 1981, the government party has maintained a somewhat abnormal system of leadership with its chairman being only a "symbolic" leader.

The DJP has actually been led by "reformative forces," and the secretary general has so far been the person in charge.

In this context, the rise of Rep Kwon Il-hyon from secretary general to chairman is seen as having the real strongman of the party as chairman of the DJP.

Thus, Rep Kwon is now the party leader in fact as well as in name.

The former chairmen of the party--Yi Chae-hyong, Chin Chu-chong and Chong Nae-hyok--were only formal leaders of the party. They were also politicians "carried over from the past" whereas the "reformative forces" are novices in the political scene.

Rep Kwon's emergence as party chairman came earlier than anticipated. His predecessor, Chong stepped down after a letter of unknown origin was sent to government and newspaper organizations earlier this month. It accused him of unjust financial holdings.

The new power structure of the DJP will last at least until the next election to take place any time after October 12.

It is also noteworthy that Rep Yi Han-tong, who is not a military-turned-lawmaker, was selected as Kwon's successor.

Now the new chairman will be the real authority in the party's affairs and, as a result the role of the secretary general will be reduced.

However, the restructuring of the party leadership will not affect the role and function of floor leader Yi Chong-chan, the only man who has kept the same post since the party inauguration in 1981.

The new chairman and the whip are expected to keep on consulting with each other about major party affairs, particularly floor strategies, as the two had done for the past years.

Together with the new secretary general, they will form a strong team for the general elections, observers said.

#### YONHAP Comments on Reshuffle

SK260509 Seoul YONHAP in English 0455 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jun (YONHAP)--The sudden reshuffle of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) leadership on Monday ushered in a great and meaningful change in its power structure.

The reshuffle brought about a virtual turnover of party leadership, which has been held by secretary generals, to chairman.

The three-and-a-half-year-old party headed by President Chon Tu-hwan has been run by a somewhat abnormal dual power structure since its birth. However, the rise of Chun's classmate of the Korea Military Academy Kwon Ik-hyon from the party's secretary general to chairman is likely to change the style the party has been run.

The party appointed veteran political oldsters such as Yi Chae-hyong, Chin Chu-chong and Chong Nae-hyok as its chairman and head of the party's highest decisionmaking body, the Central Committee.

The appointments of Chin and Chong gave the impression then that those were part of the government party's efforts to make up for a lack of political experience and unrefined image of its leadership following the May 1980 riot in Kwangju.

Kwon's rise to the top spot in the party's hierarchy symbolized how the young ruling party went through uneasy period and set up a normal power structure in which the power and the name of the post agree with each other.

Meanwhile, Chong's withdrawal seems to have been unavoidable in light of the party's reformist character directed toward "democracy, justice and welfare."

The party of such character could not have kept a man who allegedly held vast wealth at the post of the ruling party chairman.

Moreover, the party may have been concerned with the adverse effect the scandal might have on the forthcoming general elections.

For the ruling party, which already prepared its organization for the general elections in its second national convention last year, the reshuffle was a totally unexpected occurrence.

The fact that the DJP conducted the reshuffle so abruptly despite the possibility for a more natural reorganization, reflects that the party considered the Jung affair as detrimental to its chances of doing well in the general elections.

The reorganization of the party hierarchy came only about six months before the general elections, but it served as an opportunity for the ruling party to have a normal power structure that would be far more competent and strong than ever before.

Kwon is expected to be at the helm, assisted by Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan, chief policy maker Chong Sok-mo and new Secretary General Yi Han-jong.

The party secretary general position will be far less influential than it was when Kwon held the post.

#### New DJP Chairman Profiled

SK251324 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jun (YONHAP)--Rep Kwon Il-hyon, the newly appointed fourth chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in a surprise party reshuffle Monday, graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1955 as a classmate of President Chon Tu-hwan.

A native of South Kyongsang Province, Kwon, 50, served as the head of the Army Defense Security Command's intelligence department and as a regiment commander.

After retiring from the army as a colonel in 1974, Kwon once worked for a subsidiary of the Samsung business group as a senior executive director, and then, as an aide to the second minister without portfolio in 1980.

In 1981, he was elected national assemblyman from the Sanchong-Hanyan-Kochang District in South Kyongsang Province, running on the ticket of the government party.

In a reshuffle of the party's top leadership in May 1982, Kwon was named as secretary general, replacing Kwon Chong-tal, who was transferred to the chairmanship of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee.

#### Mun, Others Undergo Investigation

SK271313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (YONHAP)--Former National Assemblyman Mun Hyong-tae and his six followers continue to undergo intensive investigation Wednesday by

prosecutors for their alleged role in distributing anonymous notes accusing Rep Chong Nae-hiuk of amassing wealth unjustly.

Sources at the Seoul district prosecution said Mun, a former army general, was suspected of having his aides prepare and distribute the notes to government agencies and the press which led to Monday's reshuffling of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's leadership.

Prosecution will decide whether to put Mun and his six aides under arrest on libel charges, depending on the outcome of the ongoing investigation, the sources said.

Chong was claimed to have amassed an estimated 17.8 billion won (about 22 million U.S. dollars) in personal assets while serving as National Assembly speaker and DJP chairman, according to the anonymous notes.

Prosecution sources said that Mun and his six followers were handed over to them from a government investigative agency Tuesday night. As yet Chong has not filed a formal suit against the seven.

Sources said that even if most of the arguments contained in the 149-page notes prove to be true, the seven may face a charge of false accusation if a singular item goes against the facts.

None of the alleged distributors of the scandalous notes have any affiliation with the ruling Democratic Justice Party, according to the sources.

There is a possibility of investigating Rep Chong's fortunes and how he accumulated such a large property, the sources added.

#### Ruin of Political Lives

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] The deep-rooted rivalry between Rep Chong Nae-hyok, former chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and ex-lawmaker Mun Hyong-tae seems to have finally ruined the political lives of both.

Mun, who has been warming up to make a comeback to the political arena is alleged to have sent a detailed document on Chong's financial status to government and newspaper organizations two weeks ago, thus inflicting a mortal wound to Chong's political career.

Chong who was National Assembly speaker during 1981-1983, resigned a man of the ruling DJP Monday.

Mun himself, is being interrogated by the prosecution on suspicion of libel.

The two have many things in common.

First of all, they are aiming at the same constituency of Hwasun-Tamyang-Koksong in Cholla-namdo; Chong was born in Koksong while Mun in the neighboring Hwasun.

They served in the army during a similar period. Chong retired as a three-star general, and Mun with four stars.

They were also companions in the National Assembly, as lawmakers of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party led by the late president Pak Chong-hui.

At that time, Chong was elected in Seoul, while Mun in his hometown.

Chong was a son of a rich farmer, and Mun grew up in a poor family.

Their first encounter took place in the army after the national liberation from the Japanese colonial rule.

Mun, who is four years older than Chong, 58, entered the Korean Military Academy's 2nd class, together with the late president Pak, and was commissioned second lieutenant in 1948.

Chong had worked for the U.S. military government after the liberation and served as a police officer. Then, he entered the Korean Military Academy as a special 7th class cadet.

Although Chong entered the KMA later than Mun, Chong was commissioned as a major since he had graduated from the Japanese military academy.

After they became generals, their relations turned sour remarkably.

Their competition developed into a new phase after the May 16 military coup in 1961, led by the late Pak.

Chong was named a member of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, the interim administrative organ of the military government, and served as minister of commerce and industry.

Returning to the Army, Chong retired as a three-star general, and Mun who had remained in the army, was promoted to a four-star general.

In 1968, Mun was appointed as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and had expected that he would shortly become defense minister.

At that time, Chong was the president of the Korea Electric Company.

However, the post of defense minister went to Chong and Mun served for five months more as the JCS chairman under defense minister Chong, before retiring.

Mun's dream after his retirement was to enter the National Assembly. He was famous for his intensive preparation for parliamentary election even while in the army.

he was elected in his hometown in 1971 on a ticket of the DRP. While he was in the assembly, Chong resigned as defense minister, taking responsibility for a sensational rampage by soldiers stationed on Silmi-do Island.

After the Revitalizing Reforms (Yusin) in 1972, Mun was re-elected in his hometown and Chong was elected in Seoul, both on DRP tickets.

After the assassination of then president Pak Chong-hui on October 26, 1979, the two were forced to take different political paths.

Chong has enjoyed the prime days of his political life, while Mun was banned from engaging in political activity. With Mun expelled from the political world, Chong ran in his hometown for the first time and elected.

Last February, Mun was reinstated and declared he would run in his hometown again, heralding a fierce competition with Chong.

#### Prosecutors to Start Probing

SK290324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--In response to public opinion calling for a balanced investigation, prosecutors have turned their attention to former chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Chong Nae-hyok in the on-going probe into the political scandal involving Chong and his life-long political rival Mun Hyong-tae.

The prosecutors said Friday that they have almost wrapped up their investigation into the documentation of anonymous petitions which accused Chong of accumulating wealth by using his political influence. The accusations subsequently led to Chong's resignation from the ruling party's chairmanship.

Government prosecutors originally targeted their investigation on Mun, a former lawmaker of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party. After an intensive investigation, the prosecution found that Mun, who had his political liberty restored in February along with 201 other politicians barred from political activities under a special law enacted on 1980, and his associates authored and documented the anonymous petitions.

The two former army general-turned lawmakers from the same electoral district in South Cholla Province have been engaged in dog-eat-dog competition since their military service days.

The prosecutors said they began a probe of Chong's financial status and how he accumulated his wealth. They are closely examining whether he used his influence as a lawmaker to change land zoning and evade paying tax in the process.

Mun had sent a 149-page anonymous petition to the government investigation authorities and the new media claiming that Chong had accumulated as much as 18 billion won (some 22.5 million U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth 805 won) worth of property while he was in office.



In addition, prosecutors are likely to investigate other allegations that Chong had called himself "president of Honam (southwestern provinces)."

Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hwi told reporters that the results of the investigation would be announced in two or three days. But he added the prosecution would wrap up the case as soon as possible.

In an interim report on the investigation, prosecutors said Thursday that they are weighing options, possibly indictments without arrest, against Mun and two other of his seven associates involved in documenting the controversial petition on charges of libel.

One of Mun's two followers was identified as Yun Man-tok, a university lecturer and Mun's former election campaign manager, who played a leading role in the documentation work for the petitions.

The other associate is Chong Nae-kun, Chong's cousin, who after a bitter quarrel with Chong's family, is suspected of having supplied his uncle's financial status to Mun when his alleged demand for 200 million won from Chong was turned down.

He had taken care of Chong's property for the past 20 years.

Prosecutors said Mun had said he had given about 3.5 million won to his six associates for their work in gathering materials for the petitions. But Mun was quoted by the prosecutors as having said he had no intention of defaming Chong with the petitions.

It is likely that the prosecutors would close the case without filing criminal charges against Mun and his associates if Chong accumulated his wealth through just means. Chong has said he does not want Mun punished.

It was learned that Chong said his property outlined in Mun's petition is almost identical to that listed on his financial disclosure form he filed with the government in accordance with the public servants' ethics law early last year.

Under Korean law, it is impossible to prosecute Mun and his followers even if the petitions are subject to libelous unless Chong agrees to press charges.

A ranking government official said it was unavoidable to expand the scope of investigation, but it is not likely that anyone would be punished in connection with the scandal.

#### Chong-Mun Scandal

SK300005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Integrity of Public Figures"]

[Text] The so-called Chong-Mun scandal has violently shocked the people at large these past several days, divulging some morbid aspect of our society including political circles.

This is because the rare incident involved such outstanding figures as one-time National Assembly speaker and former Democratic Justice Party chairman, Chong Nae-hyok, and his arch political rival Mun Hyong-tae, a retired four-star general and former lawmaker.

The scandal was touched off as Mun circulated a detailed complaint among relevant organizations, charging Chong with having amassed a large illicit fortune while in office.

The investigative authorities at first seemed to have been quite puzzled at how to deal with the case, indicating possible libel charges on the part of Mun. However, the incident has ended with a political solution.

Namely, Chong has given up his Assembly membership in addition to the ruling party's chairmanship which he had resigned earlier, stating that he would stay away from all public positions.

Besides, he promised to "return" his property to society, probably in response to public complaints over how he could amass such a fortune as has been reported.

Both Chong and Mun at the same time made a "deep apology" for arousing such a humiliating scandal in society.

Coincident with their actions, the investigative authorities have put an end to the legal proceedings in the case.

Even if the authorities have managed the controversy in a modest and speedy way, there remain many lingering questions about the abnormal aspect of national politics, as illustrated in the latest case, to which political leaders and responsible administrators are urged to pay closer attention.

In the first place, ordinary citizens should be skeptical over how Chong came to have accumulated as much as 18 billion won worth of property as alleged by Mun. In their eyes, his fortune is considered something much more than the property acquired through any ordinary means.

It was learned that Chong's property items denoted by Mun are more or less factual and almost identical to the financial disclosure Chong had made to the government in accordance with the Public Servants' Ethics Law.

Herewith, a question arises from this specific legal arrangement presently in force, which guarantees the secrecy of the property registered by a public figure.

Had Chong's property been disclosed beforehand in a routine way, the national furor as witnessed in recent days might have been averted, with the case being disposed of in a proper way.

In this particular respect, the government authorities are called upon to learn a lesson in this regard, as part of their efforts to implant a clean image of national politics and social justice among people.

As to the other side of the scandal involving the complaint accusing Chong, the way taken by the accuser, Mun, was not decent, as it involved a potential defamation of the accused.

In a desirable social climate, anyone can utilize the normal channel of accusation, instead of presenting libelous documents as Mun did this time.

Ironically, however, the latest exposure of an excessively large amount of property owned by a leading political [word indistinct] was made through such an accusation, however indiscreet, of which our political leaders are asked to ponder soberly.

#### Tarnished Image

SK010528 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), stung by the scandal over the wealth of its former chairman, Chong Nae-hyok, may tighten requirements for party candidates for the National Assembly.

This is part of the DJP's effort to polish its image tarnished by the controversy involving Chong's assets.

Chong Suk-mo, chief policy maker of the ruling party, said his party will push for a house-cleaning drive in connection with the Chong scandal, which he described as a "painful lesson."

"To heal the wounds we have sustained, our party will have to rekindle reformist zeal," party floor leader Yi Chong-chan said. He added his party is groping for ways to improve its image among the general public.

Another high-ranking party official said the party should scrutinize the property holdings of would-be candidates to "nip the possible source of trouble in the bud."

There is a strong possibility, the official said, that persons with vast wealth or those involved with so-called "pleasure industry" will fail to gain the party renomination to run in the parliamentary elections.

Many of the party lawmakers who run commercial businesses or have jobs on the side may not be renominated.

DJP officials earlier indicated that 40 to 50 percent of the current party lawmakers will fail to get renominated as candidates for the upcoming National Assembly elections. But the drop-out rate may increase to prevent the recurrence of any more such scandals.

Until the Chong scandal erupted last Monday, the property holdings of party lawmakers that had been registered with parliament under the Public Officials Ethics Law have remained confidential, sources said. The law, written in 1981, prohibits registered assets from being made public.

Ruling party officials claim that the number of Chong's property holdings registered with the legislature is almost identical to that listed in the controversial petition authored by Mun Hyong-tae, a political rival of Chong.

Chong gave up his parliamentary seat Friday and decided to donate his wealth to society. He also broke with the ruling party, with which he has been affiliated since 1981.

He is said to be claiming that he committed no irregularities in amassing his wealth. He put this total property value at 3 billion won, according to a report.

In order to avert the recurrence of a scandal similar to the Chong affair, the party in power will make a thorough review of the ethics law.

A special meeting of the party's central Executive Council Friday decided to make such a review of the law. If defects are found in the Public Officials Ethics Law, DJP spokesman Kim Yongatae said, his party will study ways to correct them. He, however, would not go into detail.

Ruling party officials also said that it is hard, if not impossible for relevant public offices to reveal registered assets, because doing so would invite many lawsuits.

There is little possibility at this time, therefore, that the registered wealth of officials will be open to the public, as demanded by many opposition lawmakers.

But ruling party officials said that the public officials ethics committee, set up at the three branches of the government, could be strengthened to do the job of appraising registered assets. The frequency [word indistinct] to update property changes, the officials said.

The list of officials covered by the law may have to be expanded to include bureau-director-level officials, DJP officials said. Penalties on those who overestimate or fail to list certain items of their property may be reinforced.

CSO: 4100/151

BRIEFS

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Some 150 students of Seoul National University demonstrated on the streets in Yongdungpo yesterday morning, chanting such slogans as "Guarantee the Living of the Taxi Drivers." The students gathered in front of the Yongdungpo railway station at around 8 a.m. and moved in groups around the Yongdungpo market intersection and the Tangsan-dong intersection for about 40 minutes. [Text] [SK222355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 84 p 8]

STUDENT COUNSELING URGED--The Education Ministry urged universities and colleges across the country yesterday to step up counseling and guidance of the so-called "problem" students during the coming summer vacation. In a meeting of school officials responsible for students' affairs held at the Chungnam National University in Taejon, the ministry called upon the institutions to map and carry out guidance measures for the students by analyzing the campus activities during the first semester. As for the collegians' voluntary service activities during the vacation, the ministry said that such projects should be implemented under the supervision of each school administration and the students should be discouraged from engaging in such activities individually. The ministry stressed that dialogue between the faculty and the top administrators and between the professors and students should be enhanced through various gatherings during the vacation. It urged the schools to hold faculty meetings in the presence of university and college presidents during the holiday season and to discuss ways of improving the school administration of promoting the campus liberalization efforts, and of guiding the students in a better way. [Text] [SK222359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/151



BRIEFS

KOREAN AIR LINES SERVICE--Seoul, 18 Jun (YONHAP)--Korean Air Lines will begin regular service between Seoul and Frankfurt, West Germany, June 20, an airline official said Monday. The weekly flight between the two cities via Paris will originate at Kimpo international airport at 9:20 p.m. (12:20 GMT) every Wednesday and arrive in Frankfurt at 10:45 a.m. (1:45) on Thursday. It will depart from West Germany at 12:10 a.m. (3:10 GMT) Thursday to arrive in Seoul at 4:40 p.m. (7:40 GMT) Friday, the official said. [Text] [SK180650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 18 Jun 84]

DEBENTURES--Seoul, 15 Jun (YONHAP)--Major South Korean enterprises are moving to float bonds on foreign money markets to overcome the acute domestic fund shortage stemming from the government's continued tight money policy. A business source said Friday that by the end of July the Daewoo Business Group plans to issue 75 million U.S. dollars worth of bonds in overseas money markets. Daewoo already has floated 100 million dollars worth of company bonds in the United States and Europe. The Samsung Business Group also is planning to issue bonds worth 100 million dollars in the U.S. capital markets in the near future. Samsung will spend much of the money raised from the issuance on the construction of its second semiconductor plant scheduled to begin next month, the source said. Lucky-Gold Star, which has floated 100 million dollars worth of bonds in the United States on two occasions, is considering inducing a large amount of foreign capital by issuing bonds overseas in the foreseeable future. The Hyundai Business Group also is considering floating bonds overseas through the Hyundai Motor Co., one of the group's four subsidiaries to go public, the source said. Hyundai consists of 23 subsidiaries. [Text] [SK180650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 15 Jun 84]

GROWTH OF SEOUL DISCOURAGED--Seoul, 23 Jun (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will impose heavy taxes on the construction of population-increasing facilities in Seoul and its surrounding areas in an attempt to lessen population concentration. It will discourage new construction and any extension of office buildings, department stores, industrial plants, schools and other huge buildings by levying taxes five times higher than the current levels. Such measures were included in the metropolitan rearrangement and development plan passed by the cabinet Saturday. The population concentration is so serious that 13.5 million persons, or 35.5 percent of Korea's population of 41 million, are now living in and around the capital. According to the plan, originally



mapped out by the Construction Ministry, factories and other major facilities moving out of the capital area will be given various tax incentives, including the exemption from the acquisition tax. The government aims to hold the Seoul population below 9.8 million in 1991. More than one fifth of the country's total population is residing in Seoul, which covers only 0.6 percent of the land area. Under the master plan, local administrations will work out their respective programs to implement the plan beginning next January. [Text] [SK231329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1238 GMT 23 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/151

FIRST MACHINE AUTOMATED FACTORY TO BE COMPLETED SOON

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Reporter Ch'oe Pyong-yo: "First Machine Automated Factory Will Be Built Soon; With Its Own Technology and 520 Million Won T'ongil Will Complete Construction in June"]

[Text] A machine automated factory will be built in our country, too. Even that is a factory built with our own technology and ability. And it is attracting the extraordinary interest of related industries.

In order to build the first factory with a flexible manufacturing system (FMS), with 520 million won domestic and foreign capital, T'ongil (President: Mun Song-kyun), a specialized machine-tool maker, began the construction in August 1983. The factory is expected to be completed and be in operation this coming June.

Since 1981 T'ongil has planned the construction. At that time, not only at home but also throughout the world, the metal processing industries had such difficulties due to the continuing recession as reduced operation and the threat of business failure. T'ongil judged that a way to overcome such difficulties was to acquire competitiveness, and decided to build this factory with FMS.

Of the four basic components of FMS, a machining center, an unmanned transporter called robot railer, an automated warehouse, and a centrally controlled line called main computer, T'ongil planned to build the main equipment, the machining centers and the three-dimension automated warehouse, even if it had to import the computer and the unmanned transporter. In accordance with this plan, T'ongil decided to install 8 units of the machining center, its own newly developed equipment during the first period, and added a 1,300-p'yong scale factory.

The planned operation of this factory will be carried out as follows: (1) Parts stocked in accordance with the level of difficulty and with the number of processes at the three-dimension automated warehouse are automatically pulled out; (2) these are moved by the unmanned transporter to the machining center; (3) again the machining center automatically brings in materiel to attach and process, then it summons the unmanned transporter to take over; and (4) that unmanned transporter stores the finished products in designated cartons in the warehouse.

Through such processes the factory is operated 24 hours.

On the other hand, with T'ongil's first stage plan to install 8 units of the machining center, the current production capacity consisting of 200 units (per month) of numerically controlled machines and machining centers will be largely increased to the 350 units level. It will result not only in reducing costs, but also in mass producing uniform quality products to acquire enormous competitiveness in prices.

Also as it will use 8 units of the machining center and 2 units of robot railers to process with the ABC process 83 major parts of various numerically controlled machines, it will lead to increasing by more than 20 percent the flow of objects, which is the most serious bottleneck in the current production system, and this will increase up to 100 percent the processing capacity for beds, bases, and covers.

Moreover, it will be able to reduce from 40 to 50 days to 20 to 30 days the cycle time from the carrying in of materiel to the shipping out of finished products, which is currently the most difficult point for machine-tool makers. This will have the effect of reducing investment costs and operational funds.

T'ongil plans to retain more than 2,000 skilled workers currently employed in the machine-tool field together with the existing factories, so as to let some of them continue producing machine-tool parts and thus to prepare for the mass production system. On the other hand, it plans to transfer the remaining skilled workers to automotive parts production with comparatively higher added values.

T'ongil is also formulating the second stage plan to increase the number of machining centers to 16 units by 1985.

It appears that even in our industrial world the automation era has finally taken a giant step.

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CSO: 4107/130

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KOREANS IN PRC

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] There are five Korean colleges in Yonpyun. One of them is a medical school, Yonpyun Medical College.

It was established as Yonpyun Medical Junior College in October 1948, was then annexed to Yonpyun Comprehensive College, and in 1958 it was established again as a medical college.

The assistant dean of the college is a Korean, Chung Pyung-jin. He is a doctor who recently visited the United States and is the first person from Yonpyun self-governing district to do so. At that time, through an invitation of the Korean-American Medical Association, he visited Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The student enrollment of Yonpyun Medical College is about 1000, of which 60 percent are males and 40 percent females.

Spokespersons have said there are approximately 4500 graduates, most of whom are practicing medicine at Killimsung with Yonpyun as its center.

The school has a five year curriculum, 30 subjects are studied for approximately 4000 hours with the last year and one post-graduate year provide clinical training. When this course is finished, the student becomes a physician without any additional qualifying examination.

There are 230 faculty members. There is an attached hospital of 565 rooms which can hold approximately 2000 patients. Students share 200 hours over 5 years in studying Chinese medicine.

Aside from the medical college, in the self-governing district of Yonpyun there are Yonpyun College, Yonpyun Agricultural Institute, Yonpyun Teachers College and the Yonpyun School of the Arts which are college level. Beside these, other institutes of higher education are the School of Finance and Trading, the School of Health, 213 elementary schools and 66 middle schools all of which are Korean schools.

Instruction is given jointly in Korean and Chinese.

It is said that the Korean parents' enthusiasm for education is extreme here also, but it is not easy to enter college.

However, if one passes the entrance examination, about 75 percent of the school fee is provided through scholarships for students of poor families. In the case of minorities like Koreans, because two won per month is provided as additional support money there is no concern about school tuition.

Schools require students to live in a dormitory.

The exchange rate is one won 92 chun of Chinese money for one U.S. dollar. Prices in Yonpyun were 18 chun for three kun of rice, one won 50 chun for one bottle of Coca-Cola, and 15-20 won for a man's suit. Necessities were cheap, but things which seem to be luxuries were extremely expensive. The train from Yonpyun to Bunyang via Jangchoon was a dilapidated train which had been used during the Japanese Occupation. At Yonkil station, aside from the signs which were written in Korean, announcements were made over a loudspeaker in Korean.

In Bunyang, which long ago was called Bongch'un, the neighborhood where Koreans live together is Seotap Street. It was named this because it was the street where the west tower was, which was one of four towers that stood north, south, east, and west in the downtown section of Bunyang. It has long since disappeared.

At this place, there is even a Korean church, the Seotap Church which stands near the entrance to Seotap Street.

The first floor of the building is used as a kindergarten and the second floor is the church. The chapel, with a cross drawn on a curtain, a statue, and pews in line, is not different from an ordinary church which may be seen in the United States. Two or three side rooms are attached to it.

The Seotap Church was established 60 years ago, was closed during the cultural revolution and, since Christmas of 1979 services have started again. At the time of the cultural revolution when religious persecution was at its height, members said that it was fortunate that they could just survive. Minister Oh spent 10 years as a worker, too.

At the church which had been reestablished with a Christmas service of 80 people who gathered together on 22 December 1979, the number of church members is increasing each week. The number of church members currently registered is approximately 500, with an average attendance each week of over 150. Donations each week total approximately 60 won, which is similar to the monthly salary of an average factory worker.

There are two Korean churches in Bunyang. The second is the Sogadon Church which was established in 1980 and where currently about 200 members gather.

Considering that there are only three Chinese churches in all of Bunyang, Christian Koreans here gave the impression of being very active.

As yet, a weekly newsletter and hymnal are not prepared, but the Bible is published in Korean by the Beijing People's Publishing Company and is provided to church members.

According to the religious freedom allowance policy of Chinese authorities in 1979, churches are establishing most of the systems [as published], too.

But along with freedom of religion, the freedom to criticize religion was clearly stated in this policy so China's religious freedom may face a barrier which is difficult to surmount.

In a suburb approximately 40 minutes by bus from downtown Bunyang, there is a model Korean farm.

"We heartily welcome the visit of American fellow countrymen". They said there was a huge poster on the bulletin board at the entrance of the village where an old song, "Sandado Sosik", played through a loudspeaker.

The official name of this model village is Bunyang City, Dongnungku, Honha People's Commune, Manyoong Production group.

In the village, there are 594 houses and 2480 people, all of whom are Koreans. Of the 1220 people of the labor population, 400 work in the factories and the rest are engaged in agriculture.

Of 5200 mu of cultivated land (One mu is approximately 30 pyong), 4700 mu are used for rice farming and the gross annual agricultural production income is about 1.28 million won.

Thirteen cars and 8 trucks belong to the village and there are installations such as 6 factories, an elementary school, a day nursery and a government managed store. But a cross section of China's people's communes, whose strict policy of joint distribution is becoming less rigid according to the new constitution, could be seen here too.

In the case of Manyoong Village, of the annual production an average of 420 won is distributed per person in the village which does not include national payments, but it is said that there are people who can earn as much as 2000 won according to the individual's labor ability.

The same welcome poster which was seen at Manyoong Village was at Manyoong Elementary School where the bus entered raising a cloud of dust.

In the middle of the school ground, the fourth graders were having a physical education class and in the shade of some trees the little first graders were forming lines. In China, just as in the United States, the first semester of the school year begins in the fall. Following the instruction of a Korean teacher, the children were singing a Korean song together in sharp voices.

Just as they use the Korean language and follow old Korean customs closely without discarding any of that culture, even second or third generation China-born Koreans living in a Korean village have Korean food as their main diet.

So, in a Korean village there are quite a few Korean restaurants. The popular menu is cold noodles and dog soup, which cost an average of 80 chun a bowl. On Chilma Street in the downtown section of the Korean village of Jangchoon, restaurants such as "Jangchoon, Chilma Street, Government Managed Korean Store, Cold Noodles Section" and "Chilma Street Korean Cold Noodles and Dog Soup Store" line the street.

It was not difficult to meet Koreans anywhere in China. A train worker on the Jangdo line which goes from Jangchoon to Domoon along the banks of the Domoan River was a Korean, too. He lives in Domoon now, but he said that his hometown is Pyonganpukdo and when he gets a vacation he goes to North Korea to meet his relatives. He added that he does not think that he should go back to his hometown and live.

People said that they could meet a lot of Koreans in China, but no one begins to talk about North and South Korea unless they are asked.

If they are asked repeatedly, "My country is China" was the answer of almost all of them.

12626

CSO: 4107/158



## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### PROPOSED REVISION OF COPYRIGHT LAW

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "The Right Contiguous to Copyright Is Newly Established: It Will Be Protected for 10 Years; Copyright Law Amendment Bill: Copyright Will Be Protected Till 50 Years After Author's Death; Organ of Consultation To Be Expanded; Provision Designed To Protect Foreigner's Work To Be Supplemented; Motion Picture Law Will Be Revised Also: Movie Industry To Be Separated From Movie Import Business"]

[Text] The government has drafted a bill of amendment to the copyright law for the purpose of protecting the right and interest of authors and of coping with the age of internationalization. And on the other hand, it has drafted a bill of amendment to the motion picture law in order to liberalize movie making and to separate the domestic movie industries from the business of importing foreign movies.

Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and information, held a press interview on 17 April and revealed that the government has recently drafted a bill of amendment to the copyright law, which proposes that the right contiguous to the copyright be newly established for actors and performers, phonographic record makers, and broadcasting businessmen, that the right be protected for 10 years, and that the protection period for copyright be changed from the current 30 years after [the author's] death to 50 years. Furthermore, he added, the period of protection for photographic works has been changed from the current 10 years to 50 years after the author's death; and that for motion picture works has also been changed from 10 to 30 years to 50 years after the author's death.

The bill of amendment made public by Minister Yi on that day includes: a newly established provision that makes the presumption of damage possible so that claiming damages may be easily made for violation of the right; and penal provisions which have been made more severe; the current punishment of less than 1 year or less than 200,000 won fine has been increased so that of less than 3 years or less than 300,000 won fine.

According to the bill of amendment, in order to guarantee public use of literary words, it has been made possible to reproduce literary works when they are needed as materials for the administrative, legislative, judiciary,

academic, press, and/or educational use; and when the copyright owner is unknown or it is impossible to contact the copyright owner, the literary work may be used after depositing an appropriate amount of compensation.

Furthermore, the bill of amendment expanded the copyright compensation council and newly established a copyright broker system. It has supplemented the provisions designed to protect foreigners' literary works: the literary works of foreigners which are published in this country for the first time regardless of the international treaty or the literary works of those foreigners who are residing in this country shall be protected; and the literary works of those foreigners who have transferred their copyrights to our citizens or have given permission to use their literary works shall be registered and be protected.

Meanwhile, Minister Yi revealed that the motion picture law would be revised to the effect that the domestic movie industries and the business of importing foreign movies will be separated from each other, that the movie industry and the movie importing business will be liberalized and the current license system governing them will be replaced by the registration system, and that only corporations can run the movie industry by laying out capital and depositing in advance the domestic movie industry promotion fund.

Furthermore, according the bill of amendment, foreign corporations will not be allowed to run the movie industry; and the authority of the minister of culture and information [regarding the motion picture law] will be delegated to the Movie Industry Promotion Corporation, the Industry Ethics Committee, and city mayors and provincial governors.

In addition, the bill of amendment has made it possible for an independent movie maker to make a movie. It has established a domestic movie industry promotion fund which will concentratively be invested in making domestic movies.

The Gap Between Law and Realities Has Been Narrowed; To Cope With the Era of Internationalization, [the Law] Is Revised 27 Years After Enactment.

#### Commentary

The reasons why the government has decided to revise the copyright law are that the law itself is too much at variance with realities, and that the fact that it will be inevitable in the future for our country to join the international copyright treaty now has to be taken into consideration.

In particular, recently pressure from foreign countries is getting strong to protect international copyright and public opinion is rising high asserting that we must respond to this call eventually.

The [copyright] law was enacted and promulgated in January 1957 and has been in effect without revision since then. It has many controversial points to be brought into line with the legal system of the era of internationalization.

In the domestic circles, too, as early as September 1976 a public hearing was held regarding the revision of the law under the sponsorship of the Literary Art Promotion Institute and the Federation of Arts. Views of organizations concerned in various fields, including the government authorities concerned, academic circles, writers' association, and publishers' association were heard at the hearing, and since then there has been heated controversy continuously regarding the issue.

However, authorities concerned have not displayed any particular interest.

The recent revision of the copyright law by the Ministry of Culture and Information was an attempt to keep international public opinion favoring for protection of copyright, which has become strong recently, in tune with the domestic public opinion that urges that we should take appropriate measures to cope with the situation. The most important part of the revision is the establishment of the right contiguous to the copyright.

Furthermore, the bill of amendment has extended the period of protection for copyright in conformity with the world trend, including that of the Berne Treaty, from the current 30 years after the [author's] death to 50 years after the death. And for both the photographic works and motion picture works, too, the period has been extended to 50 years after the author's death consistently.

The regulation and penal provision governing violation of the right have also been made more severe: the current punishment of less than 1 year or less than 200,000 won fine has been replaced by that of less than 3 years or less than 300,000 won fine.

On the other hand, the guarantee for public use of literary works has been set forth in detail in conformity with realities: it has been made possible to reproduce literary works in all cases when they are needed for the public interest, including the use for the legislative, administrative, and/or judiciary purposes and the use in school education, in reporting by press organizations, and in academic researches.

Furthermore, the bill included the following measures to meet the convenience of the authors and users: the expansion and reinforcement of the copyright compensation council; the establishment of a copyright broker system; and the establishment of a simplified dispute settlement mechanism and a mediation system.

In addition, the provisions governing protection of foreigners' works have been supplemented in anticipation of joining in the international copyright [treaty].

The Right Contiguous to Copyright.

The right contiguous to copyright and the copyright must be distinguished from each other. For example, when a composer writes a piece of music and owns a copyright for it, one who conducts the playing of the music or one who performs the music or makes a disc of the music will also have some right within the limits of what one has done. This is the right contiguous to copyright. In addition to the establishment of this right, the bill provides an article to protect the right for a 10-year period.

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CSO: 4107/166

## S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL TIES WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--Seoul, 27 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea and Guinea-Bissau have established diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level as the two nations signed an exchange note Monday for the opening of their formal ties, a spokesman for the South Korea Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. This brings to 122 nations the number of countries with which South Korea has established diplomatic ties. South Korea and the West African country agreed last December to set up diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level to further strengthen ties of bilateral friendship and cooperation. The agreement was made between South Korean energy and resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu and Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Viera when Choi visited Bissau, the capital city of the African country, as President Chun Tu-hwan's special envoy. The South Korean Government will appoint its ambassador to Senegal Chang Myong-kwan to serve concurrently as ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, it was learned. The West African country with a population of 800,000, located south of Senegal, has pursued a leftist non-alignment as its basic foreign policy, keeping close relations with socialist and communist nations including the Soviet Union since it declared independence from Portugal in 1973. The Portuguese-speaking African nation established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1974. However, with recently increased exchanges of government officials and business leaders between the two nations, Guinea-Bissau learned of South Korea's rapid economic development and wanted Seoul's cooperation in its own economic growth. [Text] [SK270737 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 27 Jun 84]

WALKER'S PLANNED RETURN TO SEOUL--U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker, whose sudden return home on 14 June spawned various rumors that he had to go home for treatment of a serious illness or that he was recalled by his government, is reported set to return to his post in Korea by mid-July as he is rapidly recuperating from an operation. A diplomatic source said: At the time he left for home, we did not know when he would come back because no correct diagnosis had been made of his illness. We have just received news that he is recuperating from an operation. He himself notified the U.S. Embassy in Seoul that he would be returning to Seoul by mid-July. Up to now, there were many rumors about his sudden departure for home. One rumor was that he had been recalled by his government because of his remarks on the tripartite talks proposal and another was that he had a very serious illness and that he was in critical condition. [From the column "Central Tower"] [Text] [SK280634 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 84 p 2]

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### GOVERNMENT WARY OF FOREIGN TRADE PROMOTION

#### Selective Foreign Resources Development

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 23 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The government has decided from this year to selectively regulate the advancement of domestic industries to foreign countries for developing foreign resources according to the type of mineral and to preferentially support them when they advance to develop bituminous coal, petroleum and uranium. But the government decided to regulate new advancement for developing minerals such as anthracite coal and tin.

According to a statement of the Ministry of Energy and Resources on 22 March, for the long term security of chief resources it is more desirable for civil industries to develop them by advancement into foreign countries than simply importing. But in regard to anthracite coal, which is needed for the protection of home industries, and tin, for which the import demand is small, they decided to restrict advancement into foreign countries from this year.

According to this it has become difficult for civil industries to newly participate in developing minerals other than the development of anthracite and bituminous coal by the Korea-America Development Co on the Beiring River in Alaska, which had already received government permission and was at the investigation stage, and the development of tin by the Bong-O Corp at (Hoyruang), Thailand.

This kind of regulation is, in the case of anthracite coal, for the protection of home coal mines and in the case of tin at the present time the entire amount depends on imports, but the import quantity is extremely small.

Along with this, the Ministry of Energy and Resources has arranged a support principle for foreign resource development in which they preferentially support the development of energy sources such as bituminous coal, petroleum, and uranium, important industrial materials resources such as copper, iron and maganese, and minerals the annual import value of which is over \$20 million, and about the advancement for developing foreign resources of other minerals, they decided to selectively allow it after sufficient investigation and comprehensively judging development conditions in advance.



## High-Priced Export Goods Re-examined

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 23 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce and Industry had decided to lead the reduction of domestic prices of some chief manufactured goods for which the domestic price is higher than the export price, and for this they are going to being a close analysis of the subject items. These subject items are mostly household appliances, including color televisions and refrigerators, automobiles, foreign brand imported goods and other chief necessities, including shoes.

According to the statement of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 22 March, this kind of policy is because of greatly rising recent criticism that the domestic prices of such items are much higher than the export prices, so that only home consumers suffer a loss, and it was judged that this kind of difference between domestic and export prices causes dumping lawsuits from export confronting countries.

According to this, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry decided to determine the reason for price differences by closely analyzing the difference between domestic market prices and export prices of the items which are being discussed and to diagnose the propriety of the reasons.

Also, among these items in the case of monopoly items of which the government has been doing a cost analysis, they decided to accept the cost foundation as it is that industries suggest, but in regard to general items other than monopoly items, they decided to start a close analysis from the stage of calculating the cost.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is planning to lead price reduction with the results of this analysis in cases where the domestic price is unreasonably higher than the export price.

An authority of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said, "At present the price issue is up to the self-regulation of industries, therefore the government may not intervene directly, but with close analysis the fact that a domestic price is unreasonably higher than an export price is made clear and we may suggest that industry lower the price," and declared, "We think industries will act in concert."

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is going to finish all of this close analysis by the end of next month at the latest.

Therefore, according to the results of the analysis by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry it is viewed that the price of some chief manufactured goods will be lowered considerably.

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CSO: 4107/159



BRIEFS

'INSPECTORS' OF U.S. CATTLE--[From the column "Out and About"]--Are junkets by agricultural officials responsible for the death of a high number of U.S. beef cattle last year? National Assembly members, who are looking into the importation of "sick" beef cattle from the United States, charged yesterday that many persons who have no expert knowledge of animal diseases went to the United States to inspect those cattle planned to be brought to Korea. Among the "inspectors" were officials dealing with international trade or public relations only, the legislators said. The lawmakers, all belonging to an Agriculture-Fisheries Subcommittee, claimed it is apparent that many of the officials made pleasure trips. They plan to release a report on their probe into the beef imports within the month. [Text] [SK230003 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 84 p 4]

CS0: 4100/151

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY LINES, POLICIES URGED

SK260657 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1137 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Firmly Arm Ourselves With our Party's Ideology and Theory: A Thorough Implementation of the Party Policies Is a Decisive Factor for Attaining Victory in the Revolution"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has elucidated that an unconditional and thorough implementation of the party lines and policies is a decisive condition for attaining victory in the revolution.

Upholding the party Central Committee's letter to all party members, all the party members and working people are now daily creating new renovations and miracles in the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing the tasks stated in the letter.

Our people's achieving new victories in the revolution and construction is connected with the establishment of a revolutionary spirit of thoroughly implementing the party lines and policies within the entire party and society.

Indeed, thorough implementation of the party lines and policies with a spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness is a decisive condition for attaining victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction works.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Socialist construction is a struggle aimed at implementing the party policies. Only when the working people are mobilized as one to the struggle to implement the party policies can we carry out the economic and cultural construction in a wonderful way.

A thorough implementation of the party lines and policies serves as a decisive condition for attaining victory in the revolution because, first of all, the party lines and policies clearly elucidate our revolution's strategic goals and tasks of struggle. An elucidation of the path that the revolution should follow is a very important step toward attaining victory in the revolution.

The masters of the revolution are the working popular masses. Only when the popular masses have a clear elucidation of the path of struggle can they participate positively in the revolutionary struggle with hope for the future, conviction in victories, and high enthusiasm for struggle.

The party is nothing but a guiding banner illuminating the victorious path for the revolution. The leader's [suryong] idea summing up the aspirations and hopes of the popular masses is the party's guiding ideology as well as the one and only leading guidance for the revolution and construction. The party presents the strategic goals for the revolution based on the leader's revolutionary idea, setting forth tasks of struggle at every period and stage of the revolution.

For this reason, when the lines and policies of the party--the embodiment of the leader's revolutionary ideas--are implemented unconditionally and thoroughly, the revolution will advance energetically and victory for the revolution will be firmly guaranteed. Our party is a guide which, assuming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, as its one and only guiding ideology, is building socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

By brilliantly embodying the great leader's intention and plans, our party presents the lines and policies most appropriate to the revolutionary development and illuminates the path of struggle for the popular masses. Our party writes and sets forth all the lines and policies in accordance with the fundamental demands of the revolution and the times and meeting the concrete reality of our country, reflecting the aspirations and hopes of our people, and always placing the interests of the popular masses at the center.

Also, our party sets forth not only the strategic lines to be implemented in the distant future of the revolution, but also the all-out policies that affect all the sectors of the revolution and construction, and immediate tasks and even policies for detailed fields and sectors as well as for detailed problems.

The numerous lines and policies that our party set forth--the line for the three revolutions, the line for making a *chuche*-type national economy, for modernizing and making the national economy science-oriented, policy of training mankind to make them communist, and the policy of speed battle--have been tested for justification and vitality through practice.

Our people believe all the lines and policies set forth by our party to be the absolute truth. Because our people, believing the party's lines and policies to be the absolute truth, accepted them unconditionally and have implemented them thoroughly to the end, without a hitch, our revolution has been able to grow victoriously without twists and turns achieving brilliant victories at every step.

Also, a thorough implementation of the party's policies serves as a decisive condition for attaining victory in the revolution, because the party's lines

and policies clearly reflect the methods for carrying out the revolution and construction. The setting forth of the revolution's strategic goals and tasks of struggle alone cannot lead the popular masses to victory in the revolution.

In order to advance energetically the revolution and construction and to achieve victory for them, the popular masses must be presented with correct goals for their struggle as well as the correct methods enabling them to succeed in achieving these goals. This is an important question originating from the mission of the working class party and from the traits of the socialist and communist construction.

Socialist and communist construction is difficult, complicated, and very enormous work and being conducted through the mobilization of all people on a magnitude of the whole society. The party of the working class, which is struggling with the aim of building socialism and communism by leading the popular masses, should present to the popular masses not only the goals and tasks of struggle, but also correct methods for their implementation. Only when the popular masses are provided with such goals and tasks of struggle can they advance the revolution with correct methods for struggle straight forwardly toward the goals of struggle and will they be able to achieve victory for them without going through twists and turns.

Our party is the organizer of and encourager to all victories in the revolution and construction. Our party presents not only the methods aimed at fulfilling the strategic goals of the revolution and carrying out the immediate tasks of struggle, but also the ones aimed at carrying out the tasks in all fields and all sectors.

Our party has already presented revolutionary slogans reading "Ideology, Technology, and Culture--All in Accordance With the Demands of Chuche" and "Production, Study, Life--All in Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" in order to accelerate the implementation of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea as well as the revolutionary policy aimed at energetically launching the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions.

Also, setting forth the policy of training men to make them chuche-type communists, our party presented a policy for vigorously launching the movement of emulating the unsung heroes' examples and the struggle to emulate the heroes of the films as a means of implementing the party policies. By wisely leading these movements, our party has been making great advances in the work of training men to be communists.

The wise leadership of our party which illuminates the path of the revolution and leads the popular masses on that path, is not focused on a certain period or the works of a couple of fields, but is covering all the fields and sectors.

Indeed, the path illuminated and led by our party is the most correct one capable of achieving brilliant victories in the revolutionary struggle and construction works.

All the victories and successes won by our revolution have been achieved in the course of accepting the lines and policies of the party--the embodiment of the great leader's revolutionary ideas--as the absolute truth and in the course of implementing them unconditionally and thoroughly. This shows that the road of accepting unconditionally and implementing to the end the party's lines and policies is the very one aimed at winning victories in revolutionary struggle.

CSO: 4110/121

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### CHUCHE-MINDEDNESS IN INDUSTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Kim Pyong-kyu: "Strengthening Chuche-Mindedness in Industry Is an Essential Requirement for Consolidating Our Country's Economic Power"]

[Text] Today the mission to further consolidate our country's economic power upholding the Party Central Committee's letter to all the party members is set forth before our people. One of the important tasks in accomplishing this mission is to strengthen the chuche-mindedness in industry.

Building and developing a self-reliant industry is an essential requirement for consolidating our country's economic power.

Industry is the leading sector in the people's economy.

Industry produces and secures the economic technological means necessary for developing the people's economy and strengthening the material technological basis for socialism. Industry also plays a leading role in industrializing and modernizing agriculture, raising the level of its technological mechanization and improving the people's life. Therefore, in order to develop the socialist economy and to secure an independent and creative life for the people, we must strive harder for industrialization and continuously strengthen industry's self-reliance and Chuche-mindedness.

Strengthening the Chuche-mindedness of industry means that all the sectors are made firmly reliant on their own resource bases, equipped with modern technology, and built and developed into one with a versatility and a completely-equipped interior structure. In other words, it means that industry is equipped with all the processes from the production of raw materials to the production of finished products, and that a comprehensive and versatile industrial base which secures with its own production the industrial products necessary for meeting the society's material needs is built. Therefore, the progress on this mission is the key to the question of whether a self-reliant development of the country and nation and a happy life of the people can be secured or not.



Today, the South Korean economy is thoroughly becoming an appendage in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' colonization policy and aggression policy. The reactionism and anti-people nature in the South Korean economy lies in serving as a means of securing the high monopolistic profits for the foreign monopoly capital by brutally exploiting the South Korean people, and its weakness lies in its becoming a thoroughly subordinate economy. The transformation of the South Korean economy into a subordinate economy is connected with the fact that the major life lines in industry are in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries, and other imperialists.

Thanks to the right policy and wise leadership of the party, our socialist industry is developing into a self-reliant industry exclusively based on our power and technology and our country's resources. For this reason, the people's economy in our country has an immense vitality for an active development according to our people's own determination without being shaken by any worldwide economic fluctuations.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song instructed as follows:

"As a result of our struggle to realize the Chucheization in industry, the people's economy in our country is developing securely unshaken by the worldwide economic fluctuations." --"The Korean People's Struggle To Realize the Chuche-Mindedness," an Independent Volume, p 41.

Our industry is now becoming a powerful one which can secure with its own production anything that is necessary for developing the country and improving the people's life. This power of our industry guarantees reliably the peace of our fatherland as a strong socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sufficient in economy, and self-reliant in national defense. This proves the justness and economic vitality of our party's policy on establishing a powerful self-reliant industry.

Strengthening the Chuche-mindedness of industry is an important guarantee for firmly consolidating the foundation for a self-sufficient people's economy in particular.

Economic self-sufficiency is a principle to be adhered to in the task of strengthening the economic power of the socialist country. Only when a self-sufficient people's economy is built can the material technological basis for socialism and communism be firmly consolidated and the people provided with a modern material-civilization life.

In order to build a self-sufficient national economy, industry must be developed comprehensively and with versatility in addition to producing and securing on our own the agricultural products which are necessary for making our country wealthy and strong and improving the people's life.

Industry is one of the two major sectors of the people's economy and the leading sector for securing the reproduction on an expanded scale. Industry makes the production means which are necessary for developing technology, increasing the scale of production and construction, and expanding the horizon of the struggle to conquer the nature and plays a major role in producing consumer goods. The economic technological means for industrialization and modernization of agriculture are also secured through industrial production. Therefore, we must continuously strengthen the Chucho-mindedness of industry by all means in order to build an economy that walks on its own feet without being subordinated to others--a self-sufficient economy that works for our own people.

Only when the Chucho-mindedness of industry is strengthened can our country's economy develop securely and promisingly.

The industry which is versatile and fully equipped can secure with its own production what is necessary for realizing the Chuchoization of the people's economy, stepping up the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and establishing the whole gamut of production and management activities on a scientific foundation.

As a result of the vigorous struggle under the precise leadership of the party to strengthen the Chucho-mindedness of our industry during the previous period, the self-sufficient economic basis for our country has become a very powerful one. Our heavy industry which is centered around the machinery industry is easily producing any of the production facilities, equipment, and parts necessary for the development of the whole people's economy. In addition, our country's light industry has been strengthened into a powerful one that secures the satisfaction of the people's diverse and high material-civilization needs. This reality of our country in which a solid foundation has been laid for a self-sufficient national economy displays the vitality of our party's policy on establishing a self-reliant industry and clearly shows that the country's economic power can be greatly strengthened only when we continue on this course.

Only when the Chucho-mindedness of industry is strengthened can the people's economy be developed continuously and rapidly.

Bringing about a continuous upsurge in economic construction is one of the most important tasks in strengthening our country's economic power by accelerating the construction of socialism. Moreover, we are currently carrying out the revolution and construction in a tense situation where the U.S. imperialists and the South Efrican puppet clique are undertaking vicious new war-provoking schemes. Consequently, achieving a continuous victory in the construction of a socialist economy strikes a serious blow at the enemies and becomes an important political task which displays the invincible force of unity and solidarity of our people firmly united around the party and the leader and the boundless power of the republic.

Today, our party appealed for bringing about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of the socialist construction and boldly repelling the enemies' desperate aggressive maneuvers by all the party members and workers. Especially, the policy presented by our party on vigorously stepping up the capital construction on the five-area fronts is a very worthwhile project for achieving epoch-making advances in the realization of the 10 grand prospective goals by greatly strengthening the industry's Cluche-mindedness and self-reliance.

The construction on the five-area fronts in Sunchi'ou, Anchi, Ch'enchin, and Jangtung is a project to greatly increase the scale of our industry with our country's raw materials and fuel and our people's power and wisdom. The goal in this construction project is to prepare a foundation for greatly increasing coal production, which is the food in the self-reliant industry, developing the steel industry with the inexhaustible fuel resources in our country, and completely solving the people's clothing problem based on self-reliant chemical fibers. When the capital construction project on the five-area fronts is carried out, our key industries such as coal, chemical, steel, and electricity industries can always achieve a fast and safe development without being shaken by any worldwide economic fluctuations, and their production scale and technological level or equipment can be raised to new highs. When this is realized, the Cluche-mindedness of our industry will be made even stronger, epoch-making advances will be achieved in all areas of the people's economy, and the prospect for achieving the 10 prospective goals will become more certain.

Strengthening the Cluche-mindedness of the industry is exerting as a priority task especially in stepping up the Clucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy.

The Clucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy is a task to develop the people's economy comprehensively and with versatility based on our country's resources, to raise the technological level of equipment, and to raise the production and management activities highly scientific. In order to push this task forward successfully, we must develop and utilize all of our country's underground resources, fully equip the structural structure of the people's economy, develop technologies, and build production-technology processes, production methods, and management activities on the new scientific foundation. For this reason, whether the Clucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy can be realized or not depends largely on how the Cluche-mindedness and self-reliance of the industry is strengthened.

Only when we build a self-reliant industry, we can satisfactorily solve the raw materials, fuel, and power problems with our country's resources, we develop all the sectors of the economy more comprehensively. In addition, in producing and securing modern technological means in large quantities which are necessary for raising the technological level of equipment in the people's economy, we can step up the comprehensive modernization.

automation, and the conversion to remote-control systems in production and realize the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy. Thereby, we can build the material technological foundation suitable for socialism and Communism.

Thus, our party's policy on strengthening the Chuche-mindedness of industry has a great significance in strengthening our country's economic power, continuously improving the people's life, and solidly building our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily. Only when we firmly adhere to this policy of the party and carry it through unswervingly from now on, can we achieve a greater victory in the construction of the socialist economy and hasten the unification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism.

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## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SINCHON MEETING DENOUNCES U.S. 'BRUTAL OUTRAGES'

SK231101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--A meeting of workers and trade union members was held in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on June 22 to condemn the brutal outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the occasion of the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism (June 25).

In the last Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors murdered in cold blood over 35,000 people in this county, one fourth of the county's population.

The speakers at the meeting condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having reduced the holy land of Korea to ashes and murdered guiltless people with medieval methods everywhere they went in the last Korean war.

With no method of war and murder, however, could they bring to their knees the Korean people and people's army who rose in the fight to defend the honor of the country and the sovereignty of the nation or could realize their dirty aggressive designs, the speakers noted.

Far from drawing a proper lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean War and going home, the U.S. imperialists are keeping South Korea as their colony and military base, violating the sovereignty of the South Korean people and getting overheated in preparations for a new war of aggression. The speakers said, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces, nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

After the meeting, the participants held a demonstration chanting slogans condemning the nation-splitting moves and new war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

CSO: 4100/153



BRIEFS

CHONGJIN POWER PLANT PROGRESSING--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant is progressing at full steam. The construction is part of the work for creating the production capacity of 6 million tons of steel in Chongjin District. The constructors there finished the vast project of the first stage including the 500,000 cubic metres of earth work, over 60,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping and assembling of over 10,000 tons of steel structure and equipment. Generator No 1 has begun producing electricity. The project for the commissioning of generator No 2 is progressing at a faster pace. The foundation concrete tamping for the installation of turbine generator No 2 was carried out in a week and the 100 metre high chimney erected in a matter of 20 days. The assembling of the bodies of boiler No 2 and turbine generator has been completed and the assembling of related processes is at the final stage. The construction of the dust absorption system and the open-air transformer station is also making brisk headway. The project for the commissioning of generator No 3 is in progress and the foundation project for boiler No 3 and turbine generator has been completed. [Text] [SK201305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 20 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/153

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS MEETING ON FEB 8 FILM STUDIO

SK280421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean February 8 film studio was held on June 27 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong art troupe.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the creators, artistes and staffers of the Korean February 8 film studio.

The message says that the Korean February 8 film studio has added shine to the tradition of the revolutionary film art by successfully conducting work for showing the image of the leader of the working class on the screen under the wise guidance of the party, and contributed to educating the working people and army men in the party's monolithic ideology and rousing them in the fulfillment of their revolutionary tasks by producing a large number of films.

Noting that the studio has been strengthened and developed into a reliable production base of revolutionary film art firmly equipped with the monolithic ideological system of the party and successfully serving the party and the revolution in the endeavours to carry through the party's literary and art line and policy, the message says:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly assesses the remarkable successes achieved by the creators, artistes and staffers of the Korean February 8 film studio in the past 25 years in producing revolutionary film art with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the great leader President Kim Il-song who attaches great importance to the development of film art founded the Korean February 8 film studio 25 years ago, clearly indicated the mission of the studio, set forth tasks facing it in each period of the developing revolution and wisely led it to correctly fulfill them.

Our film art has come up to a high plane and today turned into a great flower garden of the revolutionary, popular art of the party entirely thanks to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has wisely led the production of film art to successfully embody in it the great leader's chuche-inspired idea of literature and art and taken warm care of moviemen with paternal affection, he said.

He stated that by publishing "On Film Art", a great encyclopaedia and immortal book of the chuche-inspired film art, Comrade Kim Chong-il has provided an ideological and theoretical, creative and practical weapon for film production and brightly illumined the path for more successfully efflorescing and developing our film art.

He stressed: As the glorious party centre, taking into consideration the earnest desire of the people to see the dear image of the great leader on the screen, indicated with its originality the ideological and aesthetic problems arising in the representation of the working-class leader and led us to its correct application, the sacred cause of presenting the image of the great leader of the working class on the screen has been brilliantly realized for the first time in history.

He pointed to the fact that the glorious party centre has built the Korean February 8 film studio into a film production base equipped with modern facilities and shows meticulous care for the work conditions and life of the moviemen.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/153

BRIEFS

PRESS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The press delegation of our country headed by Choe Kwan-sik, deputy director of the press guidance bureau, returned home on June 28 after visiting China. The Chinese and Polish teams arrived in Pyongyang on the same day to participate in the fourth Pyongyang international invitational table tennis tournament scheduled in our country. Meanwhile, the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian and Polish teams left here for home yesterday after attending the 13th international junior football tournament of the security organs of socialist countries held in our country. Prior to it, the Czechoslovak and Soviet teams left here for home. [Text] [SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 29 Jun 84]

PYONGYANG ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The Pyongyang school children's art troupe headed by Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, returned home on June 28 by train after visiting China. The art troupe was met at Pyongyang railway station by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and personages concerned. [Text] [SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 28 Jun 84]

ZIMBABWEAN DANCE COMPANY--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The Zimbabwean national dance company on a performance tour of our country gave its premiere on the evening of June 28 at the Moranbong theatre. Seeing the performance were Choe Hak-nae, vice-minister of culture and art, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, and personages concerned, working people and artists in the city. When the curtain rose, the performers well sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" in Korean with boundless respect and reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song to be acclaimed by the audience. Enthusiastically applauded were colourful numbers depicting the struggle of the Zimbabwean people for the building of a new society and their custom. [Text] [SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 29 Jun 83]

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO CHONGNYON MEETING

SK262211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on June 27 to the fourth meeting of active propagandists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON).

The message says:

CHONGNYON has scored remarkable successes in the past in the struggle to firmly establish the ideological system of *chuche* within its organization, closely rally the compatriots of all strata around the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding our party's policy of modelling it on the *chuche* idea.

The precious exploits and successes registered by CHONGNYON in the sacred work for the country and the nation are associated with the unknown efforts of the propagandists for five families who have devotedly struggle, overcoming hardships and difficulties.

Highly estimating the patriotic enthusiasm of yours who have successfully discharged your duties with the honour of being propagators of the *chuche* idea, I extend deep thanks to the activists present at the meeting and to the entire propagandists for five families.

Today CHONGNYON is faced with heavy yet honourable tasks to more vigorously accelerate the modelling of its ranks on the *chuche* idea so as to firmly equip all its functionaries and compatriots with the revolutionary world outlook of *chuche*, rally them into a patriotic force and hasten the reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the nation.

In order to successfully fulfill the honourable tasks facing CHONGNYON, it is necessary to strengthen ideological education of compatriots in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities and energetically mobilize them in the struggle for the fulfillment of patriotic tasks.

I hope that CHONGNYON's propagandists for five families will successfully discharge their duties by displaying a high sense of loyalty and patriotic enthusiasm. Believing that the fourth meeting of active propagandists of CHONGYON will mark an important occasion in strengthening the grassroots organizations of CHONGNYON and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan on the whole, I sincerely wish the meeting great success.

CSO: 4100/153



BRIEFS

CHONGNYON SIGNATURES ON ANTINUCLEAR WAR--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--The goal of 5 million signatures against the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks was attained by local headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), according to CHOSON SINBO. In response to the appeal of the second meeting of the 13th Central Committee of CHONGNYON for collecting five million signatures, functionaries and compatriots under Osaka and Kyoto prefectural headquarters and the Ehime, Wakayama, Aomori, Iwate, Shimane, Fukushima and Okinawa prefectural headquarters of CHONGNYON beat the goal of the signature campaign at 100 to 160 percent on May 24 by displaying a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm. Through an energetic mass political propaganda to clearly acquaint the Koreans and the Japanese peoples with the validity of the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK, the functionaries of the Ehime prefectural headquarters of CHONGNYON attained the goal at 110 percent on April 15. The Wakayama prefectural headquarters of CHONGNYON hit the goal at 161 percent early in May by vigorously conducting the signature campaign. [Text] [SK222159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 22 Jun 84]

HOME-VISITING GROUPS--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Se-kwon, the home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Cho Yong-chan, the home-visiting group of students of Chosen University headed by Pak Hui-chol, department director of the university, and the 65th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Peng-sik left Wonsan on June 26 by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK270047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 26 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### FOREIGN MEDIA ON SUPERIORITY OF DPRK'S SYSTEM

SK282221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The Moroccan paper AL BAYANE April 25 carried an article titled "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is World's First Tax-Free Country."

Noting that the DPRK promulgated the law on completely abolishing the taxation in 1974 to be the first tax-free country in the world, the paper says:

The additional benefits granted by the state to the working people are far greater than their income.

They receive benefits from the state in various forms--compulsory free education, free medical service, supply of food and fuel by state compensation, social insurance system, nursing and upbringing of children and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria at state expense, etc.

Expenditure for social and culture services is increasing year after year.

The May issue of the Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK printed an article by B.C. Gupta, its editor and chairman of the Chuche Idea Study Society of Delhi, India.

The magazine says that the happy life of the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a vivid demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The appearance of a tax-free country in the world is a demonstration of the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song and a fruition of his warm care for the people, it stresses.

In an article titled "A Country Where the State Is Wholly Responsible for the Health of People" Malagasy Radio May 12 points to the section doctor system introduced in Korea under the prophylactic medical policy. It is thoroughly guaranteed by the law on public health, it notes.

Saying that thanks to the popular health policy of the DPRK Government the mortality of the population has remarkably decreased as against that before liberation and the life span is gradually lengthening, radio stresses:

This proud success achieved in the public health is attributable to the deep care and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-sung and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who spare nothing for the promotion of people's health.

CSO: 4100/153

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO BURUNDI PRESIDENT

SK301000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 29 to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own, I extend warm felicitations to your excellency and to the Party of National Unity and Progress, the Government and people of Burundi on the 22d anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the big successes the Burundi people have registered in the building of a new society under your excellency's correct leadership.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations established between our two countries on the road of independence against imperialism will grow strong and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish your excellency and your people greater success in the work for the progress and prosperity of the country.

CSOC 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### FOREIGN DELEGATIONS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG'S FOREIGN VISITS

SK251520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--The official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader President Kim Il-song to foreign countries is evoking wide repercussions among the foreign delegations.

Head of the Guyanese delegation Raymond Bernard Latchman-Singh, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guyana, who had attended the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture said that the great leader President Kim Il-song was accorded a particular welcome and hospitality by the peoples of all countries during his foreign tour, because he has performed distinguished feats for the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

He stressed that the foreign tour of the great President Kim Il-song carries tremendous significance in further strengthening the unity and solidarity between socialist countries and made great contributions to averting a new war and safeguarding a durable peace and security in the world under the tense international situation.

Member of the Guinean delegation Bernard Koundiano, director general of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guinea, pointed out that the enthusiastic welcome to respected President Kim Il-song was a particular one unprecedented in history breaking the custom.

That President Kim Il-song enjoyed such enthusiastic welcome in every country he visited is a glory and joy for all of us, he said.

Head of the Angolan delegation Pedro Garcia Antonio, irrigation and water drainage expert of the Ministry of Agriculture of Angola, said the great leader President Kim Il-song's tour of European socialist countries was a historical event of momentous significance unprecedented in history in strengthening the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of other socialist countries, consolidating world peace and increasing the world's revolutionary forces.

The warm welcome to President Kim Il-song was an expression of the full support of the world's people to the Korean people in the struggle for realizing the cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MEDIA ABROAD REPORT KIM IL-SONG'S FOREIGN TOUR

SK280423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported foreign tour of a party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Zambian paper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL June 20 carried an article together with a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

The foreign trip of President Kim Il-song, it said, is an epochal event in further consolidating and developing the traditional friendship and unity between socialist countries.

It is also of weighty significance in accelerating socialist construction, increasing the power of the socialist countries as a whole, preventing a nuclear war and defending world peace.

The Malian radio, reporting the arrival of Comrade Kim Il-song in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said:

Comrade Kim Il-song was enthusiastically welcomed by the party and state leaders and people everywhere he went for his tireless efforts for the world revolution and the development of the international communist movement and for his high international authority and prestige.

The Yugoslav party and state leaders greeted Comrade Kim Il-song as most respected distinguished guest, praising him as a great leader of the Non-aligned Movement in the present time.

The Portuguese paper DIARIO DE LISBOA June 8 stressed that President Kim Il-song's visit to the European socialist countries was an event of very weighty significance in the world history of diplomacy as he enjoys high authority at home and abroad.

The Malagasy News Agency ANTA June 12 pointed out that President Kim Il-song's visit to the European socialist countries was a great historical event in further developing the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world and accelerating the world revolutionary cause.



British Radio BBC June 19 reported that the leaders of all countries visited by President Kim Il-song warmly welcomed him and supported the proposal for Korean reunification.

The Romanian magazine RUMEA June 14, the Malagasy paper MATIN June 13, the Cameroonian paper CAMEROON TRIBUNE June 16 and the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE June 13 gave accounts of the foreign tour of President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA NOTE KIM'S VISIT TO SFRY, USSR

SK231055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign media reported the visit to the Soviet Union of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU June 8 carried the gist of President Kim Il-song's speech at a banquet in the Soviet Union.

In the preface, the paper said his visit to the Soviet Union was a historic event of great significance in further developing friendly relations between socialist countries, consolidating peace in Asia and the world and promoting the world revolution.

The Malagasy paper MATIN June 13 devoted two pages to the full text of President Kim Il-song's speech at the banquet. His speech and an account of the banquet were reported by the Indian paper MUKTI YUDA June 9, Radio Lome of Togo June 12, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS June 15, the Portuguese paper O DIARIO June 10 and the Pakistani paper ILRUM June 10.

The Bangladesh papers BANGLADESH TIMES and NEW NATION June 15 reported about talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Chernenko and the Malian paper L'ESSOR June 8, the Swedish paper GNISTAN June 7 and the Pakistani paper HAE DER June 11 about President Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav paper NARODNA ARMIJA and the magazine FRONT edited special write-ups on the Yugoslavia visit of President Kim Il-song.

NARODNA ARMIJA June 14 carried an article together with a photograph of President Kim Il-song hand in hand with President Tito acknowledging the cheers of the welcome crowds in Pyongyang. The paper said the recent visit demonstrated the ever-deepening traditional friendship between the two peoples the foundation of which was laid about ten years ago when President Tito and President Kim Il-song met.

FRONT June 15 said President Kim Il-song has devoted his all to the revolutionary cause, to the victory of the idea of communism. It continued:

Non-aligned socialist countries, our two countries have long successfully developed friendship and cooperation on the principles of mutual respect, understanding and mutual trust confirmed by President Tito and President Kim Il-song, though they are far away from each other.

As President Kim Il-song said, the recent meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries were an epochal occasion in developing the friendship between the two countries onto a new height.

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ANTI-U.S. CAMPAIGN RECEIVES FOREIGN SUPPORT

SK281036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The Pacific Regional Liaison Committee for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the Australian National Committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea issued a joint statement on June 14 on the occasion of the month of June 25-July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statement says:

We will send a letter in joint name in protest against the U.S. forces' continued presence in South Korea to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, Australia.

We will submit a statement to the United Nations, denouncing the threat to peace created at present by the policy pursued by the U.S. Government and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea.

Through our open statements and radio we will denounce the South Korean fascist authorities for brutally suppressing the Korean patriots.

We will arrange a photo exhibition showing the interference of the United States in South Korea and its exploitation of the people there, thus demonstrating our solidarity with the South Korean people in their struggle.

The Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korean Reunification, in its statement published on June 14, stressed that to remove the danger of a war in Korea it is necessary to oppose the deployment of medium-range missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea, make the U.S. troops withdraw and establish a nuclear-free zone.

The Finnish Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea in its recent statement pointed to the constant moves of aggression and war in Korea on the part of the U.S. imperialists illegally occupying South Korea. It said:

We bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war preparations in Korea. The United States should accept without delay the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw its troops from South Korea and take its bloody hands off the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KIM IL-SONG PRAISED AS NONALIGNED LEADER

SK190946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Today the revolutionary people of the world, the peoples of the non-aligned countries in particular, highly praise the respected leader President Kim Il-song as a great leader of the Non-aligned Movement.

Makula, deputy editor-in-chief of the radio broadcasting station of Tanzania, said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has greatly contributed to the acceleration of the world revolution, especially the revolution in the non-aligned and developing countries.

The Cameroonian paper LE PATRIOTE noted that President Kim Il-song's leadership of the Non-aligned Movement renders a great encouragement to the people's struggle for chajusong (independence).

Indian writer Prabhjot Kaur and his wife, in their book "Torchlight of the Non-aligned Movement" emphasized that the respected President Kim Il-song makes an immortal contribution to the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement.

The authors highly praised his idea on strengthening and developing the Non-aligned Movement as a banner powerfully inspiring hundreds of millions of people the world over to the road of independence against imperialism.

The Egyptian paper AL SIYASSI pointed out that President Kim Il-song is not only the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also the most outstanding leader of the Non-aligned Movement and the progressive movement of the world.

Malian radio said:

The respected leader His Excellency Kim Il-song is a defender of justice and a great leader of the Non-aligned Movement who has put up the Non-aligned Movement as a powerful political force in the international arena.

The great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song enjoys boundless respect and reverence from the world's people for his undying feats for the world revolution.

Abator Chida, member of the Central Committee of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone, said:

The great President Kim Il-song always grasps deeply the tendency of the development of the international situation with his rare wisdom and clearly explains the main fighting objects of the world revolution, the problem of organizing the revolutionary forces and scientific, strategic and tactical problems for leading the world revolution to continued upsurge. The revolutionary policies expounded by him powerfully push forward the world people's cause of chajusong.

CSO: 4100/153



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FUNCTIONS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL PRC TOUR

SK260419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--A lecture and a film show were held on June 14 at the Korean House of Culture in Egypt on the occasion of the first anniversary of the historic China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Hung on the background of the platform of the function hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Egyptian deputy minister of higher education gave the lecture on the subject "His Excellency Kim Chong-il Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician."

The lecturer said:

The ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il shine with imperishable exploits in steadfastly defending and enriching the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song with his rare intelligence and scientific penetration, tireless thinking and energetic pursuits.

His scientific and theoretical formulation of the great President Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and indication of the programme of imbuing the whole of society with Kimilsongism hold the most brilliant place in his ideological and theoretical activities.

With his rare intelligence, comprehensive knowledge and rarely rich and versatile practical experiences, His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il put forward a wide range of original ideas and theories covering all domains, such as politics, economy, literature and art, education, South Korean revolution, the world revolution and international communist movement.

The ideas and theories advanced by His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il by developing and enriching the revolutionary idea of the respected leader President Kim Il-song serve as great ideological and theoretical weapons for a historic victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

He is, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician who has enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism with his creative and original ideological and theoretical activities.

After the lecture the attendants appreciated a Korean film.

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S OVERSEAS TRIP

SK191715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a political essay titled "People Eulogise the Leader" in connection with the historical foreign tour of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The essay reads in part:

It is one month since President Kim Il-song set out in thousands of kilometre long foreign tour to tighten the bonds of great socialist friendship. In this period, our people have been in great excitement, Korea has been seething and a festive atmosphere felt in every nook and corner of the country.

They are so excited that they cannot repress an urge to loudly boast of their national pride in having President Kim Il-song as their great leader and to sing of their deep reverence for him every day. During his tour of far-off countries, their reverence for and loyalty to him have grown a hundred-fold intense.

A foreign tour of the head of state of a country is a common event. But it is rare to be seen in any country but Korea that each time the leader is on foreign tour, it becomes a new occasion and event for a volcanic eruption of the people's reverence for and loyalty to him.

Here we feel keenly once more the particular relationship between our leader and our people, the greatness and invincibility of the unity and cohesion of the party, the leader and the people which finds expression nowhere but in Korea, and we are highly proud of them.

This noble spirit, this particular relationship, this unshakable unity is invariable whether the leader is at home or abroad, and grows more intense and warmer when he is far away. This is a peculiar spirit and most beautiful genuine and solid relationship, which can find expression in the people who heartily realize the greatness of their leader and their party and cherish it as their absolute creed; which can bloom only in the kindred feelings, noble sense of obligation between the leader and the people, between the party and the people, who have together experienced victory and glory in the revolution and shared sweets and bitters in a long historical period.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BULGARIAN PAPER EDITORIALIZES KIM IL-SONG VISIT

SK280849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The June 20 issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, carried an editorial entitled "Unshakable Friendship" in connection with the official goodwill visit to Bulgaria by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the head of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial says the traditional friendship between the two fraternal socialist countries entered into a new stage of development with the Bulgarian visit of the party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song.

The high level reached in the development of relations between the two countries has been confirmed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it points out.

It goes on:

The reunification of the country, the cherished national desire of the Korean people, can be realized only by making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. The Bulgarian People's Republic resolutely denounces the imperialist maneuvers to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Our party and our country support the DPRK's proposal for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, reducing each other's armed forces and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The Bulgarian public circles express satisfaction over the results of the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song and the DPRK party and state delegation led by him and express the conviction that the visit will contribute to expanding the friendly relations in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the cause of peace and socialism.

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO ROMANIAN PLANT

SK300306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0738 GMT 25 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun article: "Traces of Everlasting Friendship Embroidered in the Land of Romania"]

[Text] The great Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania was not long. His visit, however, was a historic time replete with emotion-evoking anecdotes which will be engraved forever in the chronicles of Korea-Romania friendship.

Everywhere he went in the land of Romania, the great leader left behind footprints of fraternal friendship. Every day of his stay in Romania, Bucharest looked like there was a festival.

On the day the great leader arrived in Bucharest, young men and women in traditional costumes of various provinces waited for the leader in a plaza of the railroad station, singing and dancing. Among them, we met a girl working at [name indistinct] bearing plant in Bucharest. She was wearing the traditional costume of the Moldavian region with a broad embroidered sash on her waist. She said: Comrade Kim Il-song is a man who is widely known among our Romanian people. In our country, even young pupils know Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a joyous day because Comrade Kim Il-song is arriving in Bucharest after a long journey. It is a joyous festival.

What she said was an expression of the unanimous feeling of the Bucharest citizens upon greeting the great leader. The bright expression on the faces of the kindergarten children shouting for joy waving flags of Korea and Romania, boys shouting "Manse" for the Comrade Kim Il-song around the red and blue arches erected in the Scinteia Plaza and in front of the Arch of Triumph for the welcome, artists participating in a round dance of friendship in the Victory Plaza, workers, students, scientists, and officials of the state organizations showed that the Bucharest citizens were sincerely welcoming the great leader's visit to Romania.

We felt the same thing at the 23 August plant. The 23 August plant is the one that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected in June, 1956. This plant, located in the eastern part of Bucharest, is reported to have started

in 1921 as a collective body of handicraftsmen with only one engineer and a clerk. Their job at that time was repairing locomotives and rolling stock. After the Romanian working class took the plant into their hands through the 1944 anti-imperialist, antifascist revolution for social and national liberation, this plant has set out on a course of genuine development. The plant was nationalized in 1948 and, with its new name, the 23 August plant has, since then, continued to develop into one of the nation's important machine building bases.

Visiting this plant in 1956 as it was beginning to contribute greatly to the nation's economic growth, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song encouraged the working class in the creative labor struggle. The old workers at this plant, not forgetting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 1956 visit to this plant and his encouragement to them, said that the great leader's visit has been recorded in the annals of the plant.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has, in fact, revisited this plant after 28 years. The workers, engineers, and office workers at the plant warmly welcomed the great leader's visit with an especially warm feeling. All the workers of the plant came out to greet him with flags of Korea and Romania and flowers in their hands. Packing the workshops and lanes in the plant, they shouted "Manse" joyously looking up to the great leader.

The great leader replied to the warm, joyous shouting of "Manse."

Wholeheartedly welcoming the great leader, who has visited his plant for the second time, (Petrei Blaier), director general of the plant, explained to the great leader the changes that have taken place in the past 28 years. The plant has been turned into one of the reliable machine building industry centers in the country. This plant now produces various types of presses, diesel engines, drilling facilities, motors for ships, electric locomotives, and diesel locomotives.

Introducing their accomplishments, the responsible functionaries at the plant said that the visit to their plant by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great support for the Romanian people and working class.

A girl mechanic who saw the great leader in her workshop said: Comrade Kim Il-song has today left footprints of noble love on the lanes in the plant and our workshops. He watched us at work with unlimitedly benevolent eyes, and I will never forget the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, who admiringly inspected the goods we manufactured. She spoke in tones that revealed her emotion.

Such was not the feeling of a stock girl mechanic alone. Indeed, the great leader has left all the Romanian people with an unforgettable, deep impression. The footprints of friendship left by the great leader will remain forever and the garden of Korea-Romania friendship based on the thick friendly relations and deep comradely friendship sealed between our leader and the respected Nicolae Ceausescu will bloom more fully in the future.

CSO: 4110/120



## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### VARIOUS GROUPS LEAVE, ARRIVE

SK300353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Visits"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Yanggang provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its secretary Choe Chang-ho which had visited Jilin Province, China, the political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lt General of the KPA Yun Chi-ho which had visited the Soviet Union, and the trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Hui-su, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, which had attended the third congress of the Trade Unions Federation of the Worker Commissions of Spain returned home on June 29.

A delegation of the Tessin Committee for Support to the Reunification of Korea in Switzerland headed by Dario Ghisletta, deputy general secretary of the Autonomous Socialist Party of Switzerland and chairman of its committee, an Iranian energy delegation headed by Jamal Modaresi, high-level expert in the Ministry of Energy of Iran, and the Iranian, Japanese, Vietnamese and Czechoslovak teams to participate in the fourth international Pyongyang invitational table tennis tournament scheduled in our country arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

An Su-yol, president of the Korean Special Products Sales Company Ltd under CHONGNYON, and his party left here on the same day after visiting the socialist homeland.

Chuji Kuno, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party and the Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan, friendship delegation headed by Fumio Shimonishi, chairman of the city assembly, left here for home yesterday.

CSO: 4100/153



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GROUPS ABROAD SUPPORT ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK301101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Public organisations of our country received solidarity messages and letters from their foreign counterparts in the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The trade union centre of the Cuban workers in its message said it firmly believed that the just struggle of the Korean people would surely end in victory under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, declaring that it expresses full solidarity with the Korean brothers.

The chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association in his message declared that the Mongolian public as in the past resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves in Asia and supports the Korean people in their righteous struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country on a democratic principle by peaceful means.

In his letter the first deputy general secretary of the national secretariat of the Mozambican Youth Organisation reaffirmed that his organization firmly stands on the side of the Korean youth. The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle he said, will be conducive to further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the Mozambican Youth Organisation and the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

CSO: 4100/153

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### REPORTAGE ON IRRIGATION EXPERTS CONFERENCE

#### Praise DPRK Facilities

SK211049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Delegates to the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture made an on-the-spot inspection for study of various irrigation facilities of our country, factories producing irrigation facilities and cooperative farms.

They expressed deep admiration for our country's proud successes and experience in realising irrigation.

Noting that he was deeply impressed by the developed irrigation system of Korea, Alhousseny Fofana, head of the Guinean delegation, said:

Experience Korea has gained in developing water resources, directing efforts to irrigation from many years ago, is a precious one worthy of emulation for the non-aligned and developing countries.

While seeing the reality of Korea which is making leaping development under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, we learned a lot of things.

Keyengeyenge, head of the Burundi delegation, said that through the on-the-spot inspection for study he clearly realised the vitality of the *chuche* farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Korea's experience in comprehensively using water and land is a model to be followed by us, he added.

Delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome Joseph Tchicaya said all the successes of the Korean people are a brilliant fruition of the great idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

While going round various production processes of the Taean general heavy machine works head of the Bangladesh delegation G.R. Choudhury said he was deeply impressed by the successes of workers there. Korea will further prosper in the future as it has a leader in the person of the great comrade Kim Il-song, he said.

Head of the Benin delegation Justin Gnidehou said:

The Korean people have wrought world-startling miracles in the economic development of the country because they are under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The non-aligned and developing countries should learn from the successes and experience of chuche Korea in irrigation.

Noting that the South Pyongan irrigation setups are the most superior and perfect irrigation system which can be seen in no other place, head of the Guyanese delegation Raymond Bernard Latchman-Singh said he clearly realized what is the secret of bumper harvest in Korea every year.

#### Meeting Continues

SK220551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--The fourth-day session of the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture was held yesterday morning. Head of the Mozambican delegation Rui Fernando Mayor Gonzalez and head of the Tanzanian delegation H. Kwinygotha spoke at the session.

The head of the Mozambican delegation expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for establishing a permanent organisation to realise mutual cooperation in irrigation and drainage. He proposed to set up its headquarters in Pyongyang and hold its annual coordinating meeting. He also proposed to form a drafting group to present a concrete plan for the solution of the financial problem to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries scheduled for next year.

The head of the Tanzanian delegation pointed out that it is important to set up regional centres for strengthening mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries in planning, construction, management and operation and technical domain and establish a joint venture in the production of irrigation facilities.

Calling for establishing in non-aligned countries training organs to bring up technicians and experts in irrigation, he said it is necessary to set up such training organs in Africa and Latin America.

The meeting continues.

#### Delegates Leave

SK280412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The delegations and delegates of Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central Africa, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua,

Senegal, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Democratic Yemen and Zimbabwe left on June 27 after attending the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture.

The delegations and delegates of Cameroon, Cuba, Sri Lanka, Guyana, Laos, Lesotho, Nepal, Romania, Bangladesh, Socialist Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Iran, Somalia, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, Guinea, the Sudan, Benin, Syria and Group of 77 in Rome had left earlier.

CSO: 4100/153

BRIEFS

CZECH PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--A Czechoslovak public health delegation headed by Emil Matejcek, minister of public health of the Slovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on June 18 by plane. It was met at the airport by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, and Jan Roucka, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. The Ministry of Public Health arranged a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [SK200557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 19 Jun 84]

PDY NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--In an article dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the corrective movement in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen MINJU CHOSON today says that this movement was a historic event of weighty significance in the struggle of its people for the building of a new life. The author of the article says: The people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have achieved successes by clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule of a long period and waging a powerful struggle to build a new, independent society. The Korean people rejoice at the great success registered by the Democratic Yemeni people in the endeavours for the building of a new society. Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Government of Democratic Yemen opposes the aggressive and interventionist moves of imperialists, Zionists and racists and develops the relations of friendship and cooperation with various countries. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow ever stronger through the common struggle for independence against imperialism, our people sincerely wish the Democratic Yemeni people new success in their struggle to build a socialist society. [Text] [SK221530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 22 Jun 84]

PRC SCHOOL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the central party school of the Communist Party of China headed by Han Shuying, vice-director of the school, arrived in Pyongyang on June 22. It was met by An Tong-yun, vice-director of the Kim Il-song higher party school. Chuji Kuno, exchairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party, a delegation of Indian parliamentarians from the National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi for the study of the chuche idea headed by M.S. Ramachandran, member of Rajya Sabha of parliament of India, a delegation of the Indian intellectuals society for the study of the chuche idea headed by M.R. Gupta, its chairman, and a Ghanaian delegation for the study of the

chuche idea headed by Ato Dadzie, secretary of the secretariat of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, arrived here yesterday. Also arriving here were Minsour Abdulla Mutlak, secretary general of the Council of Peace and Solidarity of Democratic Yemen, and a Sakaiminato city, Tottori Prefecture, Japan, friendship delegation headed by Fumio Shimonishi, chairman of the Sakaiminato City Assembly. The Pyongyang Municipal friendship delegation and the Kim Il-song University delegation returned home respectively from China and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 23 Jun 84 SK]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a reception yesterday evening at Oknyu restaurant for the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor on a visit to our country. Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by Lucian Goueguel, vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor. Present there were Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Speeches were made by Kang Hyon-su and Lucien Goueguel. The attendants toasted fraternal friendship and unity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Congolese Party of Labor and between the Korean and Congolese peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected President Denis Sassou Nguesso. [Text] [SK241215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 24 Jun 84]

MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 22d anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique and the 9th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Noting that the Mozambican people have scored good successes in their vigorous struggle for implementing the line of laying the foundations of socialist society under the leadership of President Samora Moises Machel, unyielding to the ceaseless subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the enemy at home and abroad and the natural disasters sweeping the country, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says: The changes taking place in Mozambique today are unthinkable apart from the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique and the country's independence and from the strengthening of the People's Republic of Mozambique. As the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique was founded and under its leadership the national liberation struggle in the colony emerged victorious and the republic was established, the Mozambican people have been able to build a new Mozambique free and prosperous. As the South African racists hurled many armed hooligans into Mozambique to strengthen subversive acts in wanton violation of the Nkomati agreement (non-aggression treaty), the Mozambican Party, Government and people are now launching a political campaign to smash them. Our people fully support the Mozambican people's just struggle. The Korean people sincerely wish them new victory in their future struggle. [Text] [SK251530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Jun 84]



MALAGASY INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 24th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar. Noting that the Malagasy people have achieved great successes in their struggle to build a new country independent and prosperous since their independence, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: Maintaining independence and principle of non-alignment, the Malagasy Government strives to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and achieve the complete liberation of Africa. The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the Malagasy people in their struggle. Though Korea and Madagascar are far away from each other with an ocean and continent in between, they are closely linked with the bonds of friendship. The repeated visits of President Didier Ratsiraka to Korea were historic events in putting the friendship between Korea and Madagascar on a firm basis. The Korean people believe that the fraternal Malagasy people will achieve brilliant victory in their endeavours to build a new rich society. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the independence of Madagascar was an event of epochal turn for her people in the history of their struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous society in their country. [Text] [SK261532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 26 Jun 84]

PRC CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The Chinese Civil Aviation friendship delegation headed by Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, left here Monday for home. A delegation of Indian scholars for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prasad Vishwanath, vice-chancellor of Ranchi University in Bihar State, India, and a delegation of Indian scholars for the study of the chuche idea headed by Uday Mehta, vice-principal and head of the sociology department of Mithibai College of Bombay University, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. The Bulgarian and Soviet teams to participate in the fifth international callisthenic tournament, the Bulgarian team to participate in the fourth Pyongyang international invitational table-tennis tournament and a home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Choe Nak-kyong to the socialist homeland arrived here also that day. [Text] [SK270047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Jun 84]

WPS DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Switzerland headed by its general secretary Armand Magnin left here for home on June 26 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, went round Pyongyang metro, the Pyongyang students and children's palace, the Taean general heavy machine works and other places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK270047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 26 Jun 84]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 24 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Indian parliamentarians from the National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi for the study of the chuche idea headed by M.S. Ramachandran, member of Rajya Sabha of Parliament of India. On the same day Secretary Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by A.K.



Ahmadullah, director of the Institute of Social Welfare of Dhaka University, Bangladesh. [Text] [SK270047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 25 Jun 84]

CHINESE SECURITY GROUP VISITS--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Vice President Pak Song-chol on June 27 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese Public Security Ministry headed by its Vice-Minister Liu Fuzhi. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Public Security Yi Sang-pyok and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK272211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Jun 84]

KOREAN SCHOLARS GROUP--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The home-visiting group of Korean scholars in the United States headed by Prof and Dr Sonu Hakwon, dean of the Social Science Faculty of the Central Methodist University in Missouri, the United States, left Pyongyang on June 26 by plane after visiting the homeland. The group was seen off at the airport by Yo Yon-ku, member of the Presidium of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, Kim Chu-yong, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, and personages concerned. Staying here, the group visited Mangyongdae and saw the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, and Grand People's Study House and other places. The group enjoyed a joyous rest in Mt Kumgang, a scenic spot. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 26 Jun 84 SK]

REPLY FROM SWEDISH KING--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden. The reply message dated June 21 reads: I wish to express to your excellency my most sincere thanks for the kind message received on the occasion of the national day of Sweden. [Text] [SK280432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 28 Jun 84]

PRC AMITY GROUP VISITS--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-President Yim Chunchu on June 28 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by their Vice-President Lu Cui. [Text] [SK282217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Jun 84]

DPRK PHOTO EXHIBITION--Vientiane, 29 Jun (KPL)--The Lao Committee for the Support of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in collaboration with the Lao Ministry of Culture and the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos, are organizing here a photo exhibition to mark the month of solidarity for the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist. Photos exhibited reflect the many-faceted achievements scored by the peoples of the DPRK during the past 31 years and the heroic spirit in the fighting against the foreign headed by U.S. imperialist. [sentence as received] Outtama Chounlamani, deputy-minister of education and also vice president of the Lao Committee for the Support of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Kim Sangchun, the ambassador to the DPRK to Laos, on the occasion, respectively delivered speeches pointing out the effort of the Korean peoples in reunifying their nation with independence and peace, and condemning the U.S. imperialist and other reactionary forces. [Excerpt] [BK301224 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 29 Jun 84]

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